

Press

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

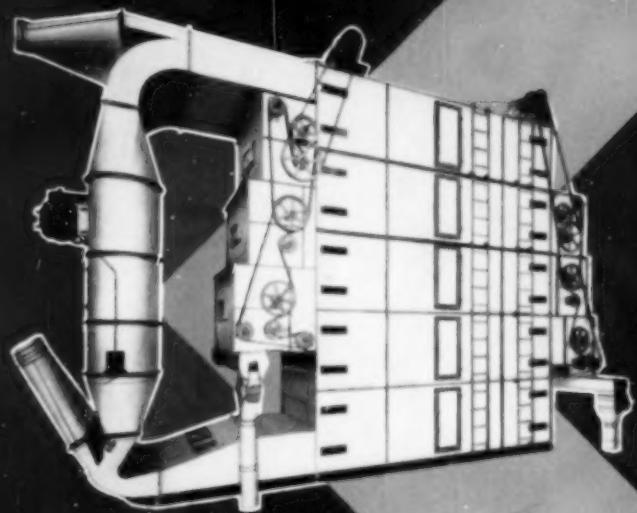
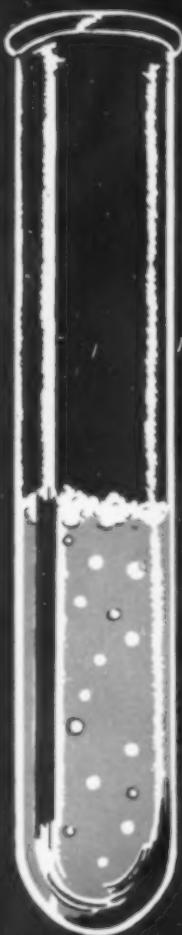
AUGUST 6, 1960

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



A DREAM COMES TRUE...

THRU RESEARCH



Now it's a reality. The Lummus Super Volume Cotton Conditioner eliminates the need for excessive heat. Wet bales follow dry bales without problems. Cleaning units remove trash whole. Reclaimer sections return clean cotton . . . no ground up trash. Results? Cotton in better ginning condition . . uniform moisture content . . the soft feel of quality. Truly, a dream come true.

L U M M U S
COTTON GIN COMPANY
COLUMBUS, GA., U.S.A. • DALLAS • FRESNO • MEMPHIS

The original Super Champ was introduced in 1955. After it had so outstandingly lived up to its name, additions were made to the Super Champ line and today there is a family of Super Champs... three different units designed for different ginning or growing conditions. However, each of the three Super Champs combines the three revolutionary principles that have made Super Champs the yardstick of the industry.

Split Stream Operation gives the Super Champs tremendous capacity. On the 7-saw and 9-saw models, close, effective kicker roller settings are maintained on twice as much cotton as with conventional designs.

Grid Bar Extraction is the only way to properly remove the sticks, stems, hulls, and green leaf trash present in so much of the crop harvested by today's modern methods.

In the Mitchell Super Champ, when the cotton that escapes through the grid bars is reclaimed, it is returned to the cleaning stream ahead of the grid bar extracting mechanism, thus receiving a double cleaning. This is an exclusive feature covered by U. S. patents No. 2,739,353 and No. 2,776,454.

High Speed Slinging Action is the result of the high speed at which the grid saws are designed to operate. Trash that clings stubbornly to the lint is whipped loose by centrifugal force and thrown out much more effectively than ever before.



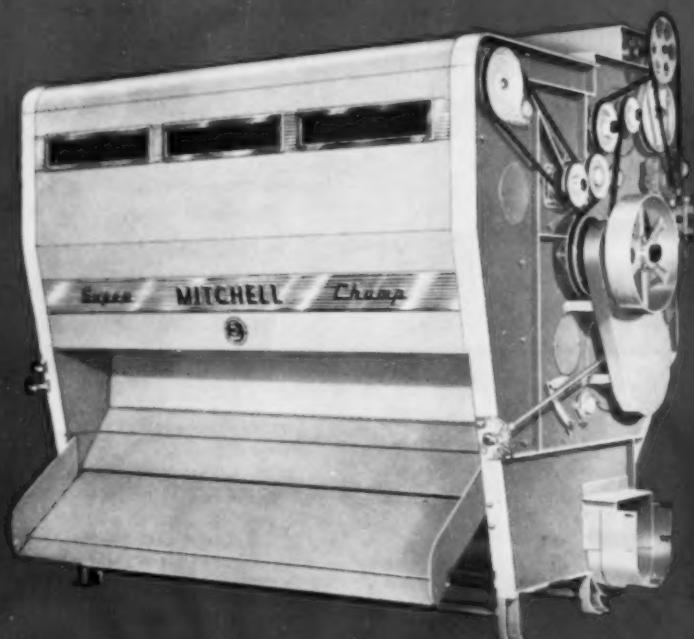
Which champ for you?



The 5-saw Super Champ

The 5-saw model is the latest addition to the Super Champ family. It has been designed primarily to replace the famous old Super Unit and fits exactly into the same space. Ginners with Super Units can now bring their outfitts up to date without moving the distributor.

On most types of cotton, the 5-saw Super Champ produces results considerably better than those of the Super Unit. Much greater capacity and provision for linkage to automatic gin controls are additional benefits appreciated by gin owners who step up from Super Units to 5-saw Super Champs.



JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY 3800 COMMERCE, DALLAS, TEXAS

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MACHINERY FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS,
COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND
OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL
MAGAZINE OF:

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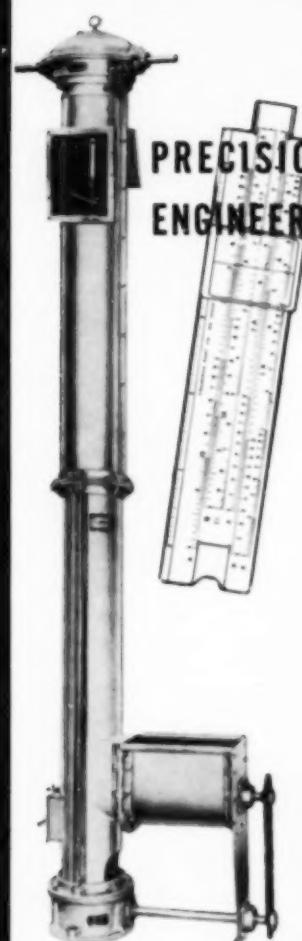
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OUR COVER PICTURE:

The boy in our cover scene is holding a fishing line, of a sort, but we doubt very much that he gives a hoot whether he catches any fish or not. Would you care, if you had the one-girl-in-the-world to admire you, and a cool stream in which to cool your tootsies?

Photo by A. Devaney

Rotor Lift



Basically sound design and precision engineering have contributed much toward the long established leadership of Rotor Lift.

There are many other factors also: Rugged construction, materials of unusual quality, unmatched performance, complete accessibility, easy maintenance.

Investigate and learn for yourself the many reasons for the marked preference for Rotor Lift shown throughout the industry, wherever free-flowing bulk materials are to be elevated, vertically or on an incline.

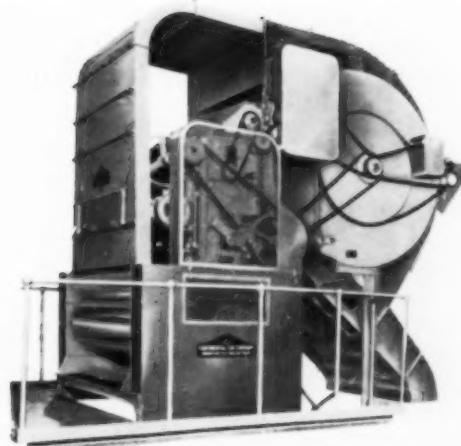
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**SOUTHWESTERN
SUPPLY AND
MACHINE WORKS**
6 S.E. 4th St. P.O. Box 1217
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. U.S.A.

Ginners Prefer Continental Saw-Type Lint Cleaners — There Are More In Use Today Than Any Other Make



DFB
Direct Flow Battery



FP-500
Diamond Unit

Continental, first to manufacture Saw-Type Lint Cleaners, now has more than 5500 units in operation*. This fact is evidence of the Ginner's confidence in Continental equipment — of his preference for a known line with proven performance, backed by unmatched service *after* the sale.

*This figure does not include Saw Type Cleaners and equipment manufactured by others under original Continental patents.

ATLANTA DALLAS
HARLINGEN LUBBOCK
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Continental Gin Company
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Mid-South — Parts Depot: Valley Machinery and Supply Company, DeSoto Sta., 612 N. Main St., Memphis, Tenn. JACKson 7-7935

West Coast — Parts Depot: H. H. Hansen, Post Office Box 1626, Fresno, Calif., ADams 3-6135

Colorado & Utah — Parts Depot: Longero, Inc., 3410 Brighton Blvd., Denver, Col. AComa 2-2514

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To supply plant owners extraction equipment is one thing but to service that equipment is quite another. No one appreciates this fact more than The V. D. Anderson Company. That's why we have divided the country up into areas, each with its representative and parts depots ready to render prompt service. Whether your problem is operational, additional Expellers, supplementary equipment or parts, the men who man these areas and depots can help you. Stocked at parts depots are Anderson genuine parts, made to exacting engineering and material specifications — the same parts used in new Expellers. Your Anderson area representatives and parts depots are ready to serve you.

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Genuine Expeller Parts are Best!

“Guarded Optimism”

By Robert C. Jackson

AMERICA'S TEXTILE MILL management shares with U.S. business generally a guarded optimism about prospects for the immediate future. Some downward pressure on textile products prices has occurred, and the annual rate of low-wage cotton cloth imports this year has already doubled over the 1959 level.

The textile industry continues to experience benefits from the 18-month-old recovery from the 1958 recession. There is evidence that the crest of the recovery has been reached but that the downward trend of the traditional textile cycle been delayed.

While there has been some slow-down in new order taking by U.S. manufacturing industries generally, U.S. textile mills can boast of a relatively large backlog of business booked ahead. As of June, unfilled orders for unfinished cotton textiles amounted to 14.5 equivalent weeks of production, representing almost a 19-year high level for that time of the year.

Other factors which serve to indicate the health of the industry are these:

Although both textile and apparel industry profits declined sharply in the first quarter of 1960, as compared with the last quarter of 1959, textile industry profits still were 16 percent above the 1959 first quarter level.

Total U.S. employment rose between May and June, while textile industry employment increased only slightly and apparel industry employment declined.

Cotton consumption for the full crop year is expected to reach nine million bales with the carry-over on Aug. 1 expected to touch 7,600,000 bales, which would be a decrease of about 15 percent from a year ago.

U.S. output of broad-woven goods in the first quarter of 1960 amounted to 3,188,000,000 linear yards, an increase over the preceding quarter as well as the first quarter of 1959. Similar trends were noted for man-made fiber fabric and woolen and worsted production.

Behind these economic and statistical factors lies another source of industry strength—unity of purpose displayed by all segments of the gigantic complex engaged in converting raw fibers into consumer end-products.

Imports Big Problem

One of the major areas in which this unity and solidarity has been exhibited and must be continued concerns the task of finding means of regulating imports of textile products into this country in

*THE AUTHOR is executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, and is widely-known throughout the cotton industry. His article was written exclusively for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 6, 1960

the light of present day economic conditions.

It is apparent that one of the reservations in predictions about the prosperity of the industry next year, or the next few succeeding years, is spawned by the recent precipitous upsurge in imports of foreign-made textiles and textile products.

There have been fantastic increases in the volume of imports of cotton yarn, cotton cloth and apparel.

One brutal fact stands out: The U.S. has now become a net importer of textile manufactures.

This fact takes on added significance in view of several collateral developments.

In June the U.S. Tariff Commission slammed the door on the cotton industry's effort to obtain a measure of relief from import injury through the administrative arm of our government. This resulted when the Commission rejected by a four-to-two vote the National Cotton Council's plea for employment of the agricultural laws to restrain imports of cotton in manufactured form.

Even as this action was taken, the government set into motion its machinery by which the U.S. can make additional cuts in tariffs on textile products under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The latter action was anticipated inasmuch as it is required by law. Our textile industrialists, however, held high hopes that by focusing official attention on the textile import problem, a caution sign could be raised. This vain hope was triggered by recollection of the severe reductions made in U.S. textile tariffs at the GATT sessions in 1955.

The Tariff Commission's disposal of the National Cotton Council's Section 22 case can in no way be considered as a thorough and objective examination of the merits of the case. On the contrary, it is evident that the Commission acted under procedures prescribed by the executive branch of the government and so interpreted as to prevent application of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as was intended by the Congress.

It is noteworthy that two members of the Commission disagreed with the findings of the majority, which stands as evidence that there is alive a spark of interest by knowledgeable government officials in dealing with trade policy problems realistically.

With regard to the upcoming GATT session, it is unbelievable that the U.S. would send representatives to Geneva for the purpose of making major concessions to other nations in return for little or nothing.

The industry is encouraged somewhat by the rapidly-growing official concern

for the deficit in this country's balance of payments. There has already been public comment by high-level administrative officials, as well as by members of Congress, that a continuation of the deficit in balance of payments will work to the detriment of not only the U.S. but the remainder of the free world. This view may color the U.S. approach to the GATT negotiations.

Rapid rise of new sources of foreign competition was largely responsible for record-level textile imports in 1959 and even larger shipments in almost all categories thus far this year. In addition to the traditional Japanese and European competition, U.S. textile mills now face an ever-widening circle of low-wage competitors based in Hong Kong, India, Korea, Pakistan, Formosa, Spain and Portugal, as well as other countries which are developing textile manufacturing capacity.

These nations, viewing the open American market and the success of others, notably Japan and Hong Kong, are expanding their own operations to produce for the U.S. They work according to American specifications, copying and imitating domestic production and products.

It is virtually impossible for American manufacturers to compete on a price basis with foreign manufacturers who operate with distinct advantages in raw material and labor costs. As an example of the situation, it was estimated recently that the retail price of a foreign-made shirt is less than half the production cost, alone, of an American-made shirt.

Granted, that may be an extreme example, but it is illustrative of the situation American textile manufacturers have to face in their own market places.

Textile Prices Low

Even at that, American textiles continue to be one of the best bargains on the family shopping list. At the present time, American textile prices are about seven percent below the official government price index for the base period of 1947-1949, while manufacturing prices generally are about 28 percent above the base period.

By holding down prices—even decreasing them—while improving quality in a period that will be long remembered for its inflationary spirals, the industry has demonstrated its own competitive foundation and its financial responsibility.

Congress is cognizant of the import situation and its members are indicating increased interest in the body of law governing our nation's trade relations with the rest of the free world. This is encouraging not only to the textile indus-

(Continued on Page 36)

• Institute To Hear Co-op Leaders

TWO HUNDRED LEADERS in farm production, financing and marketing are on the program of the American Institute of Cooperation, Aug. 7-10. The In-



J. RUSSELL KENNEDY

stitute is meeting on the campus of the University of California in Berkeley.

J. Russell Kennedy, general manager of Calcot, cotton cooperative, is scheduled to be one of the featured speakers.

About 3,000 persons will attend, including 1,200 young people.

Workshops, panel discussions, award ceremonies and other activities are planned.

Farm Leaders Get Facts On Use of Chemicals

National Cottonseed Products Association has sent facts on the proper use of farm chemicals to county agents and vocational teachers.

Dalton E. Gandy, NCPA cotton production representative, has made a survey of the situation as to proper use of chemicals to prevent residual problems. Gandy's letter to agricultural workers stressed that the best safeguard is to follow the instructions on the label on each material.

Pink Bollworm Hearing

Pink bollworm regulations will be discussed at an Aug. 12 hearing before Arkansas State Plant Board in Little Rock.

Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association's position is as follows: Acceptance of fans for trash treatment, traps for trash inspection and tarpaulins for seed and seed cotton; hearty endorsement of stalk destruction; opposition to more road stations, use of seed heaters and the area set-up.

County Agents Given Slides

Colored slides, giving the story of the cotton quality problem, will be distributed by Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association to county agents in the area.



FLAX AND CASTOR BEANS IN TEXAS DISCUSSED

Flax Production in Texas, Bulletin 957; and Castor Beans in Texas, Bulletin 954, are two new publications available from Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

Texas now grows about 10,000 acres of castor beans yearly, and at one time (1949) had 329,000 acres of flax. Flax plantings have declined sharply in recent years, but appear now to be expanding again.

• Producers To Study Farm Legislation

PRESIDENT WILMER SMITH appointed a committee to study pending cotton legislation, but no action was taken at this time by American Cotton Producer Associates, July 29, at a Memphis meeting.

Directors approved support of the Abernethy Bill for increased cotton research. They also strongly favored improved restrictions on textile imports.

Discussions at the Memphis meeting indicated wide differences among areas as to continuation of the Plan A and Plan B program for another year, and it is expected that individual groups will work in behalf of their own views.

Imperial Valley Cotton Growers Association has joined the Producers Associates, which is a federation of cotton organizations.

E. F. Czichos Has Been With Swift 45 Years

E. F. Czichos, Chicago, has marked his forty-fifth year of continuous service with Swift & Co. The past four years, he has been headquartered at the Chicago General Office as assistant head of the oil mill department.

A 45-year anniversary pin has been presented to him by C. T. Prindeville, Swift vice-president.

A native of Cameron, Texas, Czichos started his career with Swift as a stenographer and scale clerk at the Waco, Texas, oil mill in 1915, and shortly thereafter was transferred to the District Office at Houston.

After military service during World War I, he returned to Swift at Waco. In 1922, he was transferred to Memphis as cashier and five years later was appointed manager of the Little Rock mill, a position he held 15 years.

Czichos moved to Dallas in 1942 as Southwest District manager. In 1952, Swift combined the Southwest and Southeast oil mill districts, and put Czichos in charge of the combined division with headquarters at Memphis, where he served until his transfer to Chicago.

Safflower Demonstrated

Safflower production and harvesting were demonstrated Aug. 4 at McCarthy Brothers Ranch in Tulare County. California Extension Service planted 40 acres of the oilseed on the ranch this year to determine local adaptability.

Roy T. Edwards, agronomist, and Richard Stanton, safflower oil firm representatives, spoke at the demonstration.

Gin Transfers Announced In Texas High Plains

Recent gin transfers in Texas High Plains have been announced by Lubbock Cotton Exchange. J. V. Burdett, Jr. and Bill Hardburger of O'Donnell have purchased Tinsley Gin at Sands. Deaf Smith County Gin, Hereford, has been sold to John McClesky and Frank Adams, owners of the Hereford Gin. Ray Martin, Dimmit, has bought Richie Gin, near Abernethy.

A group of farmers have purchased Jean Smith Gin at Cone, re-naming it Cone Gin, Inc. Roy and Paul Young, Bula, have bought Bula Gin from Jack Kendricks, who has bought Paymaster Gin, near Hale Center. Jack Dempsey has purchased Hopkins Gin, near Levelland. Levelland Compress is moving their press to a spot near warehouses off Lubbock Highway in Levelland.

Cotton Crop Progress Good in Most States

Despite dry weather in some states, cotton progress Beltwide was generally favorable in the past two weeks. Most states are expecting a crop that will compare well with last year's production, with prospects better in some, as everyone awaits USDA's Aug. 8 estimate.

Texas Valley has ginned about 120,000 bales, but expects a smaller total than in 1959. Weather, labor, and insect problems have hampered this earliest cotton area. Lubbock Cotton Exchange forecasts a crop of 1,818,000 bales for 20 High Plains counties—27,000 bales more than last year.

Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange sees a crop of 367,700 bales—14,000 below 1959—although the crop is doing well.

Mississippi Valley States still could use rain in important cotton areas, although some have had helpful moisture. General rains would help much of the Midsouth area.

California cotton is making excellent progress and is well advanced.

New Mexico cotton, which was delayed earlier by cold rains, is making good growth.

Southeastern conditions are rather spotty, but North Carolina cotton looks good and can make heavy yields with normal August weather in many counties.

Now It's 19 New Gins For California

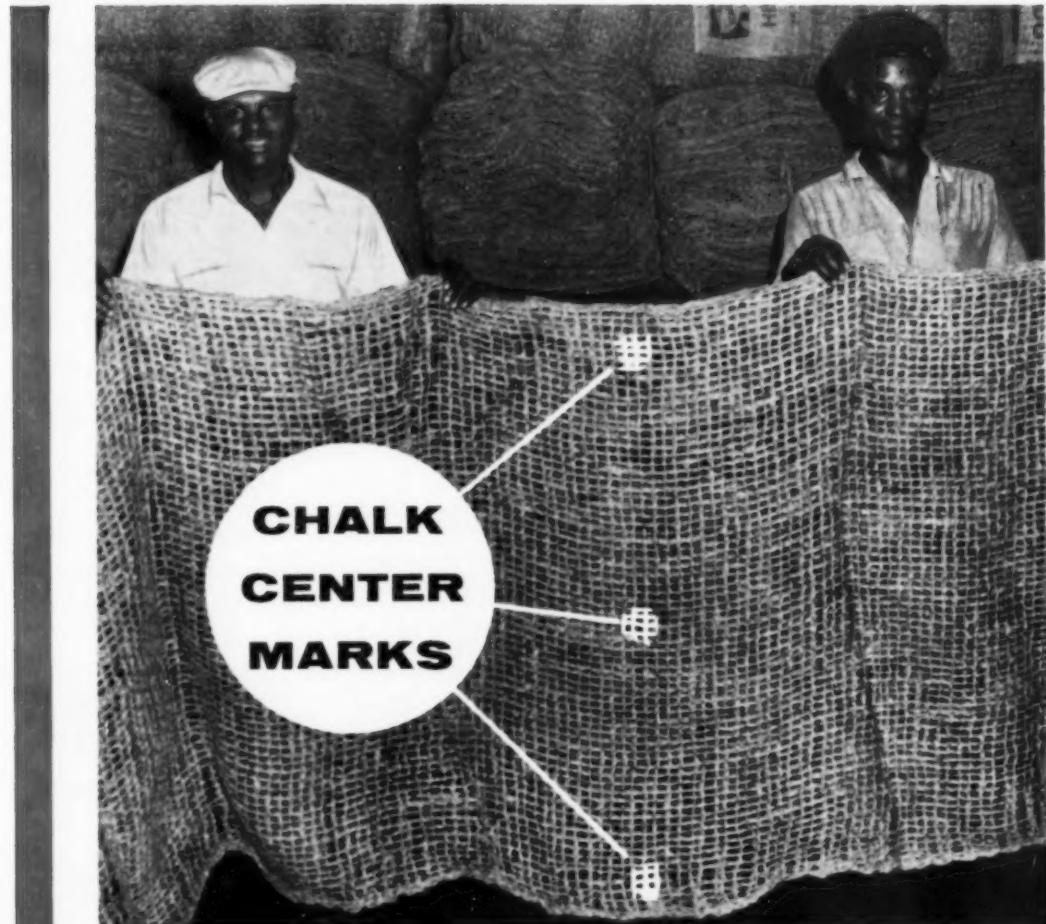
One more new cotton gin in California's San Joaquin Valley was announced as this issue went to press. With the nine new gins announced earlier by Russell Giffen (See Page 10), this additional plant brings the total, as reported by Fresno Cotton Exchange, to 19 new gins in the Valley this season. Total gins in the Valley number 290.

The newest announcement is that Minturn Cooperative Gin directors have voted to build a new gin adjacent to the present plant at 9158 South Minturn Road, Chowchilla, Calif. The older plant also will be modernized.

William "Ted" Crump is manager of the Minturn Gin, and Paul D. Kahl is president.

THEY CAN'T MISS THE CENTER

With These Chalk Marks to Guide Them



EVERY HEAD PROPERLY COVERED FOR SURE!

Your men can now "dress" your press more accurately, with greater speed and ease. Every pattern will be correctly centered every time.

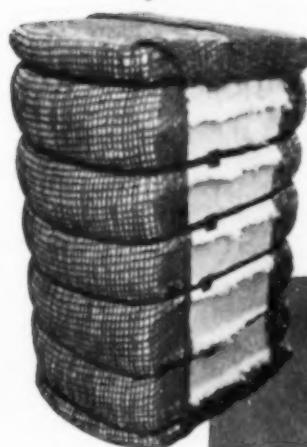
Hindoo's chalk marks provide a guide that anyone can easily follow. They indicate the center of every pattern. Just mark the center of your press and match the chalk dots to it. Then you'll have your heads properly covered to meet the "heads of bale" ruling.

The chalk formula for the center marks has been approved by the appropriate committees of the National Cotton Council and other official agencies.

Ludlow is the oldest, largest and only American company that makes its own bagging all the way from fibre to finished product. The result is a consistency and uniformity of quality . . . from pattern to pattern . . . from shipment to shipment — that you can count on without fail. And the convenience of the new center marks is yours at no extra cost.

LUDLOW TEXTILE PRODUCTS
A Division of Ludlow Corporation

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Los Angeles, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn.
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HINDOO
jute **BAGGING**
WITH CENTER MARKINGS

Grower Building Nine New Gins

FRESNO, AUG. 5

THE LARGEST SINGLE installation of cotton gins at any one time in the history of the San Joaquin Valley is under way on Fresno County's sprawling West Side in California.

Russell Giffen, prominent large scale cotton grower, is erecting nine new ginning plants to process fiber from his vast plantings. Although the total cost was not revealed, Fresno observers esti-

mate the outlay will be in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

A spokesman for the Giffen ranch said all of the plants are expected to be ready for operation when the 1960 crop is harvested this fall.

Four of the new plants will be located at Huron, two at Cantua Creek, one south of Mendota and two others west of Mendota.

Alfred (Al) Herbold of Huron, a veteran ginner, will supervise the operation

New Press Cover; More Advertising by Gin Machinery Firms

■ THE NEW FRONT COVER design of The Press, appearing for the first time with this issue, is timed to coincide with increased advertising by cotton gin machinery firms.

Readers will find the advertising of these familiar firms in the following positions in this and subsequent issues of The Press:

Lummus Cotton Gin Co. on the inside front cover.

Continental Gin Co. on Page 3 and Page 5 in alternate issues.

Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. on the inside back cover.

Murray Co. and Hardwicke-Etter Co. will advertise on the outside back cover in alternate issues of The Press. Murray and Hardwicke-Etter will carry their advertising message on an inside page when the advertisement does not appear on the back cover.

John E. Mitchell Co. will continue in their regular position on Page 3, alternating there with the Continental Gin Co.

LAB-QUIP AUTOMATIC COTTON SAMPLER EXCEEDS U.S.D.A. SPECIFI- CATIONS



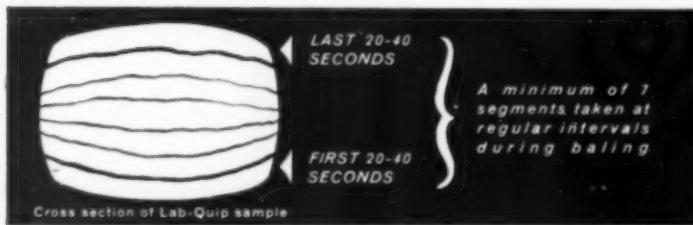
Provides true sampling

Prevents cotton waste

Keeps cotton cleaner • Avoids bale cutting

Reduces fire hazard • Saves labor

LAB-QUIP SAMPLING MAKES EVERY BALE AN OPEN BOOK



LAB-QUIP ENGINEERING CORP.

Post Office Box 5308

Write for complete information

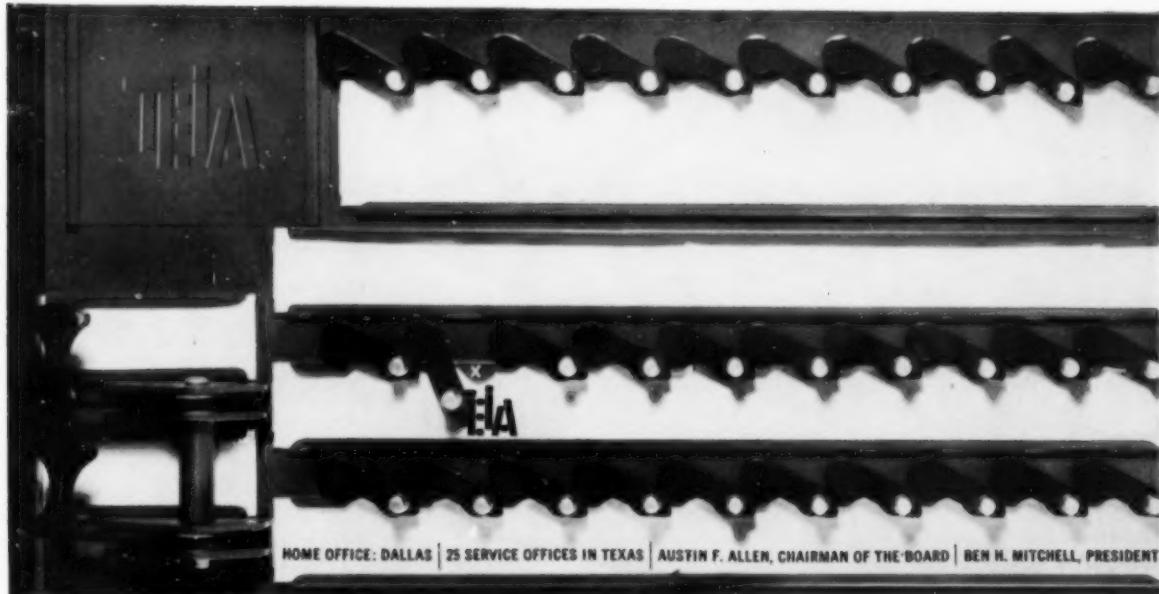
Shreveport, Louisiana

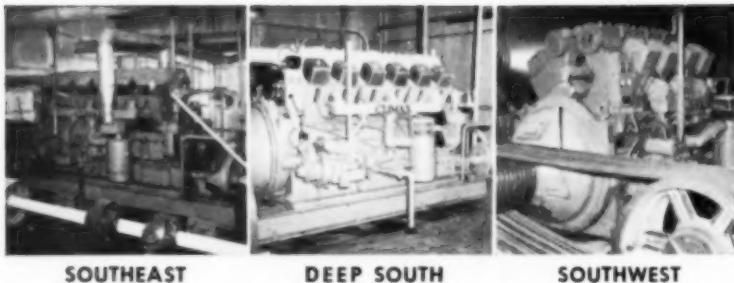
Again last year, over a fourth of all the workmen's compensation insurance bought by Texas employers was bought from TEIA ... far more than from any other company. What better proof of the preference for TEIA's protection.

And what better reason for you to call the nearest TEIA man.

TEXAS EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
First choice of Texas Industry for over 45 years

PREFERRED





SOUTHEAST

DEEP SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

CLIMAX POWER...

for dependable cotton gin service

Designed for the modern gin and today's accessories—Climax Cotton Gin Engines put out all the power you need for ginning—and extra power when needed. Their in-built fuel economy and low upkeep features assure the lowest cost per bale.

NATURAL or LP GAS
60-600 hp.

CLIMAX
natural or LP gas
COTTON GIN ENGINES
60 - 600 max. hp.
model V-195 - 600 max. hp.
CLIMAX ENGINE MANUFACTURING CO.
DIVISION OF WAUKESHA MOTOR CO.
CL-112

Send for
Bulletin
SA-387-H

CLIMAX ENGINE MANUFACTURING CO., DIVISION OF WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY
FACTORY—CLINTON, IOWA

- **Cotton Exports, Use Expected To Drop**

FOURTEEN AND ONE-HALF million bales of cotton will be used domestically and exported in the 1960-61 season, USDA has forecast. This would compare with 16 million during the past 12 months.

Larger cotton production in other Free World Countries is expected to reduce exports by about one million to one and one-half million bales, the Department said. About seven million bales were shipped abroad last season.

Domestic consumption probably will be 8,750,000 bales, approximately 250,000 below the volume consumed by U.S. mills during the period ended July 31. (See related article on Page 7.)

The carryover on Aug. 1 was about 7,600,000 bales, a reduction of 15 percent during the past season, and only half of the record high in cotton stocks reached in 1956.

USDA will release its first cotton production estimate on Monday. Acreage planted this season is 16,300,000 acres, about 500,000 acres more than in 1959. The West and Southeast have a slightly larger proportion of the acreage than last season. Yields have been increasing, and if the yield in 1960 shows this upward trend, the U.S. crop will be about 14,700,000 bales.

These figures—entirely forecasts, of course—would indicate the following situation at the end of next season: A carryover of 7,600,000 plus a crop of 14,700,000 bales would make a total supply of 22,300,000 bales for 1960-61. Domestic consumption of 8,750,000 bales and exports of 5,500,000 to six million bales would make a total disappearance of 14,250,000 to 14,750,000—leaving a carryover of approximately seven and one-half to eight million bales at the end of the current season.

• **More Manmade Fibers**—World production of manmade fibers continues to increase. It reached a record high in 1959, and was the equivalent of about 20,400,000 bales of cotton. Artificial fiber output in 1958 was the equivalent of 17,500,000 bales.

Production of noncellulosic fibers in the world has been increasing rapidly and totalled 1,300,000,000 pounds in 1959. Slightly more than one-half was produced in the U.S. Although production in the U.S. has increased steadily, it has not risen as rapidly as in other countries. For example, U.S. production in 1950 was 122,400,000 pounds and production abroad was only 30,600,000 pounds.

Production of rayon and acetate in the U.S. has actually declined from the peak of 1951. Production in other countries has shown a tendency to increase rather steadily. Production of rayon and acetate abroad in 1959 was about 4,400,000,000 pounds and the world total was about 5,600,000,000 pounds. In 1951 the two figures were 2,700,000,000 and four billion pounds, respectively.

Warning on Bale-Covering

Another warning against open-headed cotton bales has been issued by compresses and ginners' associations.

Despite CCC regulations which strictly require that bale heads be fully covered, some cotton has been received without adequate covering, Texas Ginners' Association reports.

CLOSE WOVEN BAGGING



ACCEPTED

BY THE COTTON INDUSTRY

DUO-WRAP is *tough — rugged — durable*.

This superior, close-woven bagging withstands hard use and rough wear . . . has extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales . . . gives maximum protection from weather.

DUO-WRAP is available in five types, each having specifications of length, width and weight designed to meet individual requirements.

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MANUFACTURING DIVISION — HOUSTON, TEXAS



VERNON MOORE

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O. B. WOOTEN



T. M. WALLER



Social Chats Are Out

When Artichoke Is Out of Whack

By B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.
DERE MR. EDITOR:

I guess you own a couple cars, a motor boat and a lawn mower that you can ride on around the yard while you are cutting grass—but me—all I own is a little car that was made in the USA and is about six yrs. old. Ever onct in while, I half to take it to the place where they are supposed to do a little job on it if theys a noise you dont like or if the artichke is out of whack. When you roll up to one of these here places where you are supposed to git a little service—you sit there and wait for a couple hrs. while the hired help walks all around yore wreck with looks on their faces like maybe somebody had drug a green hide into the place—and finely a feller comes up that looks like a hoss thief and wants to know what

you want.

Well you want to tell him that you did not come there to git no haircut but the feller looks so bellicose that you smile and try to tell him what is wrong and then he backs away and looks like he had swallered a dose of Castor's oil and then he says that he cant git to it until day after tomorrow and that he cant let you half no car to use while he is fixing it even if you do half to use crutches to walk with. Well you are blocked off by a couple cars behind you and after waiting for them to git out of the way and doing some expert manouvers—you finely git to the street agin and swear that you will buy a horse mule to ride before you will spend a red cent in that there place. I reckon that when a feller drives up with a super-duper car like these here dressercrats ride around in, them fellers break

their necks gitting at him but us share-croppers that half got cars that are six yrs. old—are at the table close to the swinging doors and right under the base drummer.

You might not believe it—but back when I owned one of these here model T cars, whenever it would git out of fix, I would back off and give it a couple kicks or maybe take a stick of stove wood and give it some good whacks all over—then git into it and use it got a couple months before I would half to use the kick and whack treatment agin. One time I did manage to git into a pirates lair with it and they worked on it for maybe couple hrs. and I pd. a bill that it took their bookkeeper another hr. to make out and it looked like a oil mill supts report and was jest as hard to figger out. I tell you right now, Mr. Editor, if you own a car like mine dont never go into no garage for a nice social chat with a mechanician about it. Them fellers never even heered of Emily Post and sometimes they use cuss words that you dont like.

YOURS,

B. Ubberson

Cotton Quality Forum Slated



O. B. WOOTEN



T. M. WALLER

MODERNIZE YOUR MILL WITH
KELLY DUPLEX
 DEPENDABLE MILL EQUIPMENT
 for top service and economy . . . increased profits!

Cob Crusher for making
 Poultry Litter



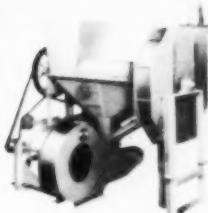
Corn Cutter and Grader
 with Aspirator



Vertical Feed Mixer
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 tons and larger



Corn Sheller with blowers
 for grain and cobs



Grain Blower
 & Exhaust Fan



Vertical
 Screw
 Elevator



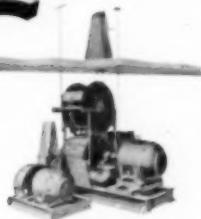
Bucket
 Elevator



Forced Air Carloader
 with motor or belt drive



Remote Change
 Hammermill



Twin Molasses Mixer



Corn Scalper with or
 without air cleaner



Chain Drag in double and
 single geared types



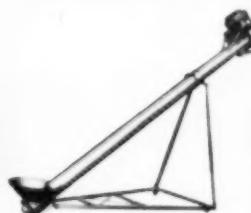
Electric Truck Hoist
 cuts handling costs



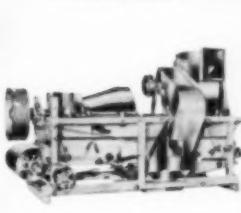
Instant Change Hammermills
 12", 16", 20", 24" sizes



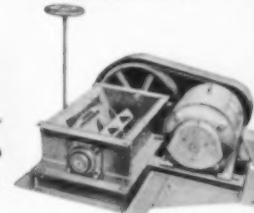
Portable Screw Elevator



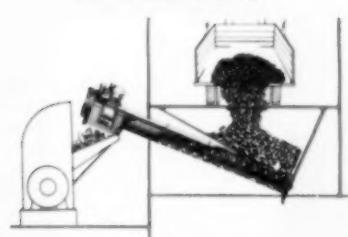
Combined Sheller-
 Cleaner



Finger Type Corn Crusher
 and Feed Regulator



Portable Bulk Scale
 for on-the-spot weighing



Pit Auger or
 Ear Corn Conveyor

**The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing
 Company** Springfield, Ohio

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 at the right. Please send me full information on these ma-
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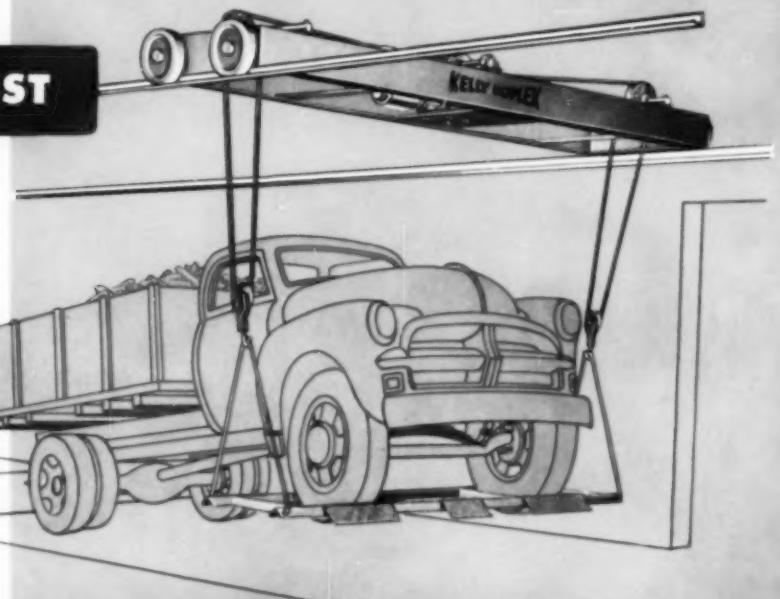
<input type="checkbox"/> Chain Drag	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Truck Hoist	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Feed Mixer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hammermill	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Twin Molasses Mixer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Screw Elevator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Screw Elevator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bucket Elevator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pit Auger	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Crusher—Regulator	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller with Blowers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Bulk Scale	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Corn Sheller	
<input type="checkbox"/> Combined Sheller-Cleaner	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gyrating Cleaner	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Scalper	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Cutter and Grader	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cob Crusher	
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Bag Cleaner	
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Designed to unload trucks in less time and with less power . . . and ruggedly constructed to assure trouble-free performance and long life . . . the Kelly Duplex Electric Truck Hoist brings top speed, efficiency and economy to your grain handling operation.

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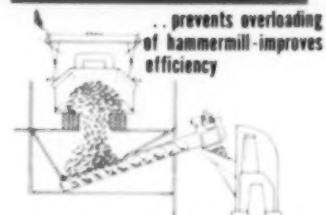
SINGLE & DOUBLE CHAIN DRAGS

Kelly Duplex Double Chain Drag with variable speed control



As grain dump drags . . . as conveyors . . . as feeders for hammermills, corn shellers or other machinery—Kelly Duplex Chain Drags are unsurpassed for steady, even delivery of grain and ear corn. Single chain drags have V-trough construction—choice of wood or steel box. Double chain drags are made entirely of welded steel—are available with 12", 16", 20" or 24" wide beds. All drags can be made in any length with either single or double gear reduction . . . can be powered by motor or belt drive . . . and can be furnished with variable speed control. Mail card for full details.

Chain Drag or Pit Auger with Automatic Motor Control



An automatic motor control that prevents a hammermill feeder from causing ampere fluctuation on the hammermill is available at extra cost on Kelly Duplex Chain Drags and Pit Augers. This control connects to both the hammermill motor and the feeder motor. If the hammermill motor begins to show an overload due to excessively rapid feeding—the motor on the feeder **automatically** stops until the load passes—then **automatically** starts again.

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Chemical Testing in The Cotton Industry

By LYLE E. HESSLER

Textile Research Laboratory, Texas Technological College;
The Cotton Research Committee of Texas

PHYSICAL TESTING of cotton fiber has made rapid strides in recent years. Chemical tests have not kept pace, largely because methods of chemical analysis are more time consuming and costly. However, much information is available on the chemistry of cotton. This is based on differences in the chemical composition of various types of cotton. The chemical composition of cotton will vary greatly, depending on the degree of fiber development.

Cellulose is the chief constituent of cotton fiber. The better the fiber development, the higher the cellulose content. A highly-developed fiber will contain 95 to 98 percent cellulose. Thus, the percentage of other constituents will be lower. These materials, in their order of decreasing concentration in the fiber, are protein, ash, pectin, organic acids, wax, sugars and a trace of pigments.

Immature fibers, depending on their degree of development, will vary in cellulose content from 80 to 90 percent. Consequently, constituents, other than cellulose, will increase. This variation of extraneous materials is fairly well correlated with fiber development. In fact, the wax content of cotton fiber can be used to determine the maturity of cotton.

The structure of cellulose will vary in its physical make-up, depending on the fiber development and the environment in which the cotton was grown. A highly-developed fiber will have a compact structure or be more crystalline. Immature cotton from fiber development under adverse environmental conditions will be loose-structured or more amorphous. Thus, the degree of crystallinity will affect both physical and chemical properties. The structure of the fiber will influence how well the cotton processes in ginning, preparation for spinning, spinning, and weaving. A highly-amorphous cotton will absorb moisture more readily and flex better in manufacturing cotton into yarn and fabric, thus eliminating yarn breakage.

Chemically, the more loose-structured cotton will be more reactive to dyeing, resins and polymer treatment for finishing fabrics. A highly-crystalline or highly-amorphous fiber will not adsorb dyes at the same rate or the same amount, and therefore, they will not dye uniformly. In quality fabrics, cotton of good development or high cellulose content should be used to obtain the best dye results.

From this decision, it becomes apparent that a high-cellulose cotton has some advantages in yarn and fabric manufacture. After cotton has undergone alkaline boiling and bleaching, immature cotton may lose as much as 20 percent of extraneous material in the finishing process. In rough industrial fabrics or grey goods, this is not too important.

Fiber damage is more readily detected by chemical means than other methods. Biologically damaged (cavitation) cotton may be indicated by increased alkaline pH and by increased swelling in caustic solution.

Long periods in the field affect cotton adversely. Oxidation of the fiber affects adsorption properties, both moisture and dye. Also, the strength of the fiber is weakened by the introduction of oxygen bonds in the cellulose molecule. The determination of the degree of polymerization by viscosity methods can be used to detect this damage. Changes in the reactivity of the fiber by determining carbonyl and carboxyl groups in the cellulose molecule is also used to determine fiber damage caused by oxidation.

Damage from over-heating cotton in ginning produces structural changes in cotton which affect adsorption properties, chemical reactivity of fiber, degree of polymerization and degree of swelling.

Many finishing processes in producing special fabric effects, such as crease resistance and wash-and-wear properties, require much heat to set the resins and polymers. Damage may be evaluated by using viscosity methods which measure the breakdown of the cellulose chain and consequently, give a measure of the weakening of the fiber.

Chemical damage which comes from using too strong reagents in finishing cotton can be detected in several ways. Most chemicals, such as acids



THE AUTHOR (at the top) shown working in his laboratory with a student.

and bleaches, have a tendency to rupture the cellulose chain and tender the fiber. Viscosity methods will give a very good evaluation of this type of damage. Generally, chemical treatment increases the copper reduction value when applied to cotton damage in this manner. In addition, since chemicals tend to break down the cellulose molecule, certain reagents will dissolve out the smaller molecules from the sample and indicate the amount of breakdown of the fiber.

Sizes, composed of starch, gums, and waxes, are used in textile manufacture to facilitate weaving. Some fabrics, such as sheeting, are purchased with a specification of a limited amount of size in the fabric. The chemist is very often called on to determine if the amount of size exceeds specifications. The size can be hydrolyzed and dissolved out by acids followed by alkaline treatment or by starch hydrolyzing enzymes which break down the starch and make it soluble.

Nearly all cotton wearing apparel is now treated with resins or plastics to impart some special property to the fabric such as wash-and-wear, wrinkle resistance, etc. These additive materials may be extracted with organic solvents and their identity determined qualitatively or quantitatively as the

case may require.

Tests for mildew and flame proofing are also sometimes required. Many of these proofing materials can be determined by analysing the fabric for specific inorganic constituents or specific organic groups.

The blending of cotton with other fibers has increased tremendously in recent years. Many of the synthetics will impart certain beneficial properties to cotton fabric. For instance, a small amount of nylon will increase the wear properties of denims. The manufacturer may need to know whether he has met the fabricators' requirements. Many of the synthetics are soluble in acids and organic solvents which can be used to dissolve out the synthetic fiber and thus, make possible a quantitative analysis of the blend. The chemist can identify the blending fiber when called upon.

The fiber can be grouped into vegetable, animal, synthetic, and mineral fibers. Each class of fibers has very definite properties. The vegetable fibers, such as cotton and rayons, burn with a fluffy white ash. The animal fibers char and give off an odor of burnt protein. The synthetics burn with a bead formation; whereas, the mineral fibers do not burn. Specific solvents can be found for many of the synthetics and color tests have been worked out for many of the vegetable, animal, and synthetic fibers to aid in definite identification. The new fabric labeling art will eliminate some of the confusion in blended fabrics; however, the chemist will still be called on to identify and verify blends with cotton.

The great demand for quality control in cotton fiber processing and manufacture has created problems for the chem-

ist. How well these demands are met will depend on the competitive spirit of the industry.

• Growers Vote for Two-Choice Plan

CONTINUATION of the two-choice cotton legislative program into 1961 has been endorsed by directors of Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock, "in lieu of a better program".

The threat of lower acreage allotments and a cut in price supports when Congress reconvenes in August brought about this action. However, it is believed that Plains Growers will oppose any efforts to raise price supports at the expense of greatly curtailed acreage allotments. Growers also expressed opposition to reports that future production controls may be put on a poundage, bushelage or baleage basis.

Plains directors also approved a \$185,000 budget for 1960-61, approximately \$47,000 of which will be used for cotton research.

Cotton Legislation Theme Of Tennessee Meeting

Current cotton legislation will be discussed at a meeting in Jackson, Tenn., on Aug. 11, by Jamie L. Whitten (D. Miss.), chairman, Agriculture Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee. The meeting is being sponsored by Tennessee Agricultural Council as part of its program to inform farmers and cotton producers of the implications and meaning of present legislation. The meeting will begin at 8 p.m. at Rothrock Stadium.

COTTON PALACE RE-LIVES

WACO HONORS CROP

Memories of Waco's Cotton Palace, which for many years was the mecca for thousands of Central Texans at fair time in the fall, are being revived.

John Williams, Swift and Co. oil mill manager and chairman of the Waco Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee, is a leader in the plan. Cotton will be featured at the 1960 Heart O' Texas Fair, Oct. 4-8.

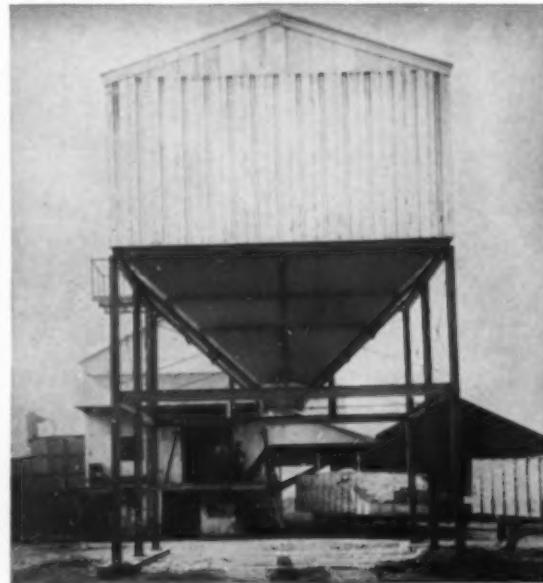
"Remember the Old Cotton Palace?" asks the title of an attractive leaflet which is being used to promote cotton and the Fair. The Cotton Palace, as most Texans know, was the central building for the fall festival.

"Cotton is still a leader in Central Texas," the leaflet points out. "It's our money crop—it helps balance our economy—we all use cotton." Apparel, household and industrial uses of cotton are listed.

National Cotton Council of America, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Texas Cotton Association and USDA Cotton Classing Division are listed as supporters of the program.

Oilseed Processors To Meet

Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association has slated its 1961 annual meeting for April 17-18, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information contact C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.



All Steel Construction, 20 x 24,
77 ton Cottonseed Capacity.

The New WONDER STATE ELEVATED SEED HOUSE

Positive Action Hopper Door is hand-chain driven with rack and pinion gear. Each door is constructed from $\frac{1}{2}$ " steel plate, lubricated by 4 grease fittings to insure ease of action. Opening size—42 x 32 inches in each hopper.

Access Door and Catwalk for safety and convenience. Door is all steel, flush mounted, steel framed, industrial type. The catwalk has a perforated safety grip-strut surface.

Accessories for Seed House. A custom seed hopper can be located on seed house at customer's option—mounted directly into the seed house structure, no separate stand needed. Shed for trailer storage also available at extra cost. Pre-drilled holes allow the addition of this accessory at any time by simple bolting procedure.

Estimates Furnished Promptly

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO. Paragould, Ark.

• Regional Co-ops Slate Joint Meeting

PLAINS Cooperative Oil Mill, Farmers Cooperative Compress, and Plains Cooperative Cotton Association will hold their joint annual meeting in Lubbock on Aug. 18.

C. E. Bowles, secretary of the Cotton Association, has announced that Walter C. Berger, executive vice-president, Commodity Credit Corp.; John Dean, deputy general sales manager, Commodity Credit Corp.; and Homer Smith, president, Central Bank for Cooperatives, have been invited as guest speakers. Also, teammates Rebecca Karrh and Rita Stubblefield, both of Plainview, state winners in 4-H Club Cooperative Demonstrations, will give their illustrated talk.

Presidents J. O. Bass, Jr. (Cotton Association), Howard Alford (Compress), and Wilmer Smith (Oil Mill) will preside during the separate business sessions of the groups, scheduled for the afternoon. Howard Alford also will be in charge of the barbecue lunch that day.

Managers of the groups are Tom Brown, Compress; Roy B. Davis, Oil Mill; and Dan Davis, Cotton Association.

Buckholts Gin Elects

Buckholts (Texas) Farmers Gin Co. has elected L. H. A. Fuch as president for the coming year. Other officers and directors, announced by Manager A. W. Lange, are: W. H. Gilbert, vice-president; O. H. Denker, secretary; R. A. Allison, treasurer; and Joe J. Marek, director.



TV Programs Promote Quality

TOM EDEN, producer-director of a series of Alabama television programs on cotton quality, is shown with Bufrey Dean, senior student in the Auburn Textile Schools, as they presented a show on July 7. As previously reported by The Press, eight shows will be televised through Aug. 25, through the cooperation of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association and Auburn. H. E. Donaldson, Opp, president of Alabama-Florida Ginner's Association; and Frank C. Bennett, president, Anniston Manufacturing Co., are among others on the programs.

Conference Headquarters To Be Poinsett Hotel

Selection of the Poinsett Hotel at Greenville, S.C., as headquarters for the 1961 Beltwide Production and Mechanization Conference has been announced by the National Cotton Council. As previously announced, the dates are Jan. 12-13. Technical groups associated with the

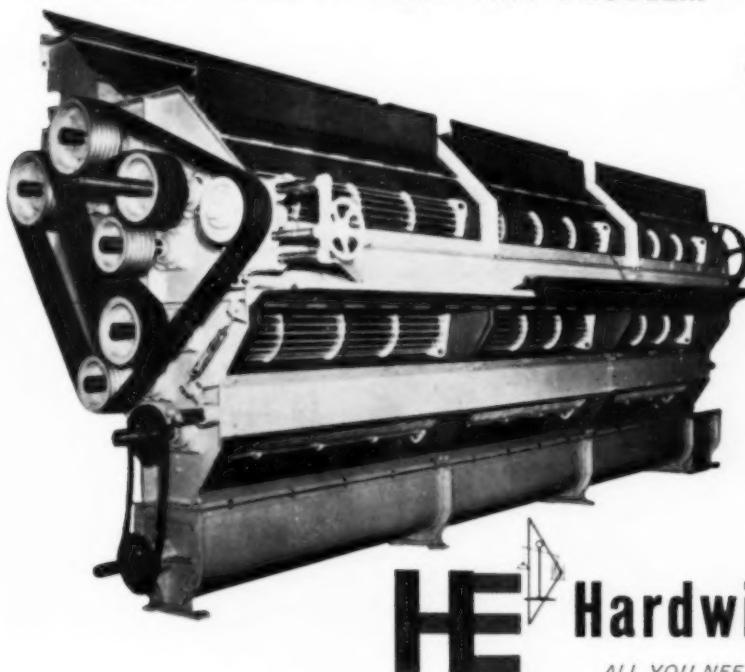
Conference will hold meetings on Jan. 9-11.

A mill tour will be one of the highlights of the 1961 meeting.

Peanut Group Plans Meeting

Virginia-Carolina Peanut Association's annual meeting will be held Aug. 24-26 at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

PLAGUED BY GREEN LEAVES AND STICKS? LET HARDWICKE-ETTER HELP YOU LICK THIS PROBLEM



If green leaves or sticks — or both — are a problem in your area, the superior Hardwicke-Etter Green Leaf and Stick Machine is one of the best investments in better ginning you can make. It is a real work horse ... rugged, dependable and *super efficient*. Ask your H-E representative to give you all the facts about this outstanding product of Hardwicke-Etter research and enGINEering skill.



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TEXAS

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT GIN MACHINERY



Photos by Kenneth Lewis, NCPA.

Texas Crushers Pay Tribute to Entomologist

DR. J. C. GAINES, Texas A&M College, is shown on the right as he was honored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association for outstanding leadership and service as an entomologist. Dixon White, Lubbock, on the left, presented a plaque to Dr. Gaines at the crushers' annual meeting recently in San Antonio.

Peanut Council Sets Dates

National Peanut Council has scheduled its 1961 convention for April 9-12, Mayflower Hotel, Washington. For information, write Maureen Devry at Council Headquarters, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6.

Cottonseed Men To Meet

Texas Certified Seed Producers' Cotton Division is holding its yearly summer meeting Aug. 8 at Lubbock and Plainview.

T. W. Rogers, Waco, is president; and Othel M. Neely, Waco, is executive vice-president of the Association.

Roswell, Aug. 6

Ginners' School To Stress Quality Ginning

Current problems and progress in quality ginning will set the stage for New Mexico's cotton ginners' school in Roswell, Aug. 15-16. Neil Hartman, chairman of the research program committee, New Mexico Ginners' Association, has supervised the program planning.

A series of discussions, announced in the July 23 issue of *The Press*, has been slated for the first day. Al Woodburn, Chaves County Extension agent, is chairman of the morning session. Afternoon session chairman is Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer, New Mexico Ginners' Association.

Gin machinery representatives, who will conduct a gin tour the final day, will discuss their installations and new equipment.

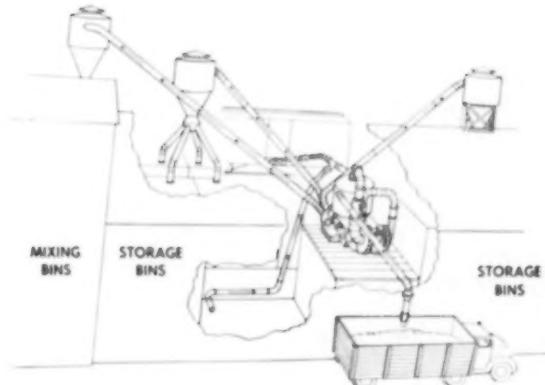
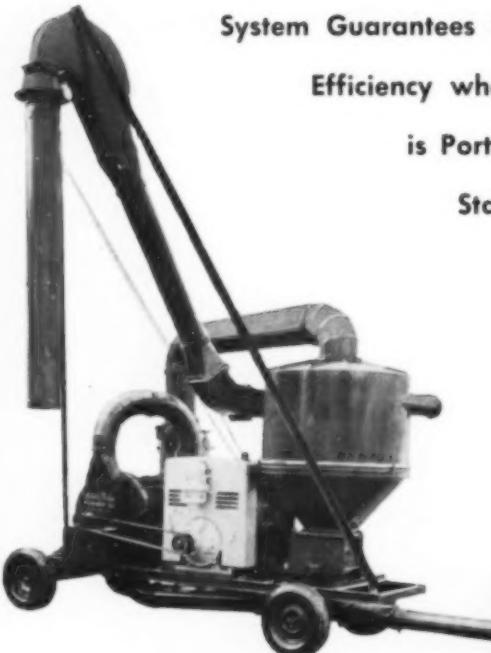
Farm Equipment Institute Plans Annual Meeting

The Farm Equipment Institute will hold its sixty-eighth annual meeting in Dallas, Sept. 25-29. The transportation committee has arranged for a special train which will leave Chicago on Sept. 24 and arrive in Dallas the following morning. This train may be boarded at several points en route.

Further information about the convention and transportation arrangements may be obtained from the Institute headquarters, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5.

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1. Reduces Line Friction. With Texspray, there's less tendency for cotton fibers to cling and carry over on channel saws. Fewer costly "plug-ups," too.

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3. Eliminates Choke-Ups In Cleaning Equipment. Saw-gumming plant juices and honey dew are practically dissolved by the solvent action of Texspray. And Texspray permits wet or green cotton to be ginned without excessive dryer temperatures.

4. Improves Housekeeping. Texspray settles dust and lessens lint fly. This means fewer blow-and sweep-downs . . . far better working conditions for your employes.

EASY TO INSTALL. A mechanical applicator automatically injects the correct amount of Texspray into the seed cotton carrying line. A qualified Texaco Engineer will be glad to show you how this method can mean a freer flow of cotton and more bales per hour from *your* gin. Call your nearby Texaco distributor today. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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CHARLIE AND MABEL WALLACE (above) holding the twins, Foster and Will, when infants.

THREE GENERATIONS — Charlie, Foster and Jim — are shown at the right in this recent picture by Dalton E. Gandy, NCPA.

BELOW, Charlie is shown in the oil mill office during his early years.



The Wallaces

of West Monroe

WALLACES have been oil milling for 54 years, and the family has a good start on its second half-century.

Three generations of Wallaces were in the Union Oil Mill offices at West Monroe, in eastern Louisiana, when I dropped by recently. As the accompanying picture shows, Charlie, Foster and Jim look about as alike as three generations can.

Charlie Wallace, Senior, and Mabel, the girl he saw walking by an oil mill in 1906 and married in 1908, are friendly and fun-loving. They are two of the most popular folks in the cotton oil industry. They seldom miss a National Cottonseed Products convention, and friends from every state start looking for Mabel and Charlie before a meeting begins.

Foster, a son, and his son, Jim, are the other two who are carrying on the oil milling tradition in West Monroe. Having grown up in the business, and having attended conventions most of their lives,

they are almost as well known as the senior Wallaces.

Another Wallace who has kept his association with oil milling, although he moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, is C. W. Wallace, Jr., Foster's twin brother. Will is president of Wallace Manufacturing Co., which supplies equipment to oil mills and gins. He and his wife have two children, C. W., III, and LaRue.

Jim, 22 years old, is married and attending Northeast Louisiana College while getting started at the oil mill. His brother Steve, 19, has been going to Louisiana Tech this summer at nearby Ruston.

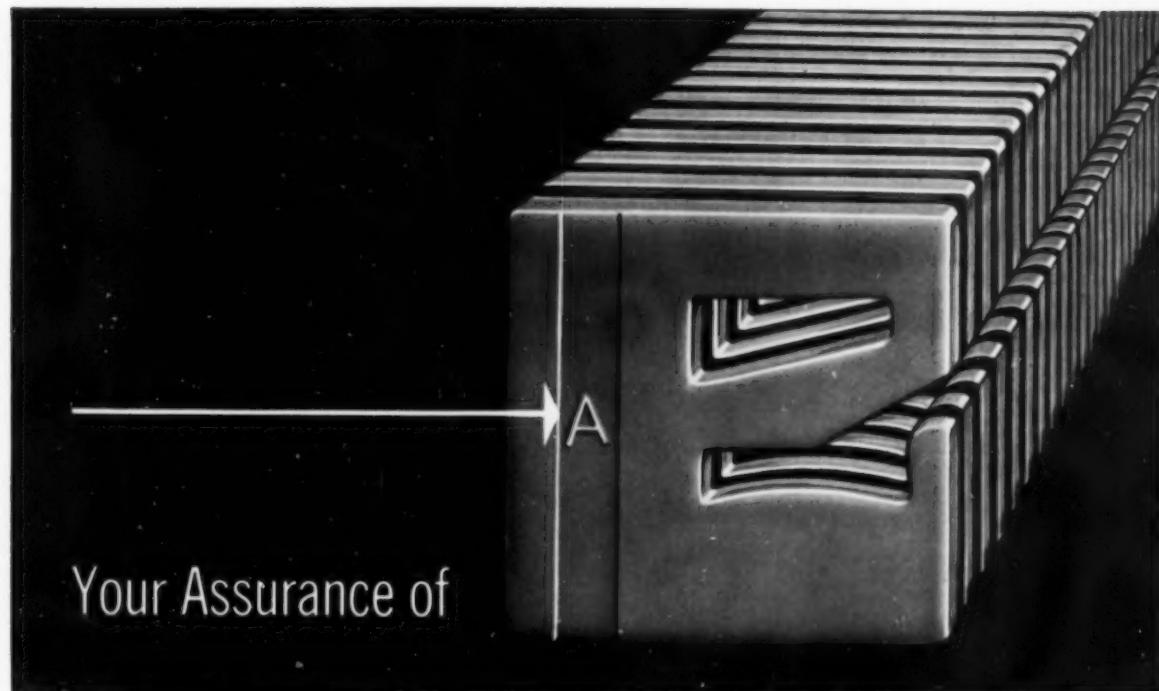
As secretary-treasurer, Foster has the major responsibility of running the big plant on the banks of the Ouachita River.

With Alfred Jenkins, over in Jackson, Miss., as president of the firm, and Foster and Jim active in the West Monroe

(Continued on Page 33)

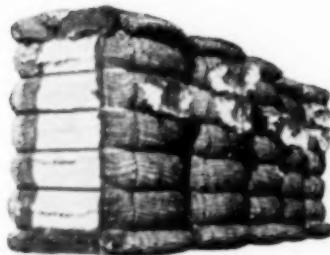
THE BIG OIL MILL on the banks of the river is one of the landmarks familiar to everyone who goes on Highway 80 through West Monroe.





Your Assurance of

CONSISTENT QUALITY



DIXISTEEL® COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds, and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Buckles available separately in any quantity.

Ginners, compressors, and shippers cannot afford to take chances on buckle or tie failures. That is why the "A" on every DIXISTEEL Buckle is so important today. It is positive assurance of top quality all of the time—not just some of the time!

DIXISTEEL Buckles consistently run 15% higher in strength than ASTM standards. They will not snap at the eye, spread, bend, or break.

DIXISTEEL Buckles are cold punched from hot-rolled special analysis new billet steel. They are tumbled to provide a smooth finish. There are no sharp edges to cut ties, gloves, or hands.

Every DIXISTEEL Buckle has these other features:

- *Guaranteed proof strength of 3,000 lbs.*
- *Breaking strength up to 6,000 lbs.*
- *Lies flat to the band; minimizes friction against other metals in boxcars, believed a cause of cotton fires.*

Be sure of quality ties and buckles. Insist on DIXISTEEL—a favorite for nearly 60 years.

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AND BUCKLES

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North Carolina

Grower Finds Answer To Boll Weevil

"Back in 1957 it looked almost impossible to continue growing cotton," says A. Fairley McMillan, president of North Carolina's newly-organized Two-Bale Cotton Club.

"Today, it looks as if cotton will become king again."

Why the switch? McMillan thinks he has the answer to the boll weevil.

McMillan manages Gilchrist Farm in Scotland County, a place that has been called boll weevil headquarters.

Referring to 1957, he says, "There were nine weevils to every 100 stalks of cotton. Weather was bad. We couldn't treat. Besides, the weevils were showing resistance to the insecticide we were using."

The following year showed little improvement. Then, in 1959, McMillan switched from tractor-mounted duster to a self-propelled, high-clearance, eight-row sprayer. He began spraying early. By the end of the season, he had made 14 applications of insecticide. The boll weevils were controlled; and the yield was 180 bales on 139 acres. Cost of the entire insect control program was \$17.60 per acre.

McMillan thinks the best money spent toward making a good crop is his high-clearance sprayer.

"You can't cut hay with it. You can't plow with it. When you need it for spraying cotton, it's ready. It has all the advantages in the world over dusting."



J. CRAIG SMITH

TWO REPRESENTATIVES of the National Cotton Council who will be featured speakers at meetings in Lubbock this fall are shown here. J. Craig Smith, Council president, will address the fourth annual meeting of Plains Cotton Growers, Sept. 2. Dr. M. K. Horne, Council economist, will speak at the Sept. 3 meeting of Plains Ginners' Association.

Council Officials Will Speak at Lubbock Meetings



M. K. HORNE

were worth over \$1 billion last season for the first time. Reclamation land crops increased \$129 million in value from the 1958 total of \$987 million.

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BOTTOM DUMP BURR HOPPER—8 Doors. 25-35-45 Bale Capacities. Based on 500 pounds Burrs per Bale.

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Negroes Get Better Homes

Firm's Expansion Aids Families

JOHN E. MITCHELL CO., Dallas, has combined plant expansion with a rehabilitation project that has helped many Negro families.

Operation Exodus, as it has become known in Dallas, cleared the way for the Mitchell firm's expansion, which will bring the total area of 13 buildings to almost 300,000 square feet.

Thirty-eight Negro families moved out of the area and into improved living quarters within 10 days.

Dallas city officials say the Mitchell project represents about one-half of the city's entire rehabilitation progress during 1960. They are high in their praise of the way in which Mitchell officials planned and executed the project.

John E. Mitchell, Jr., explained the program in a letter to the families involved. This letter not only offered the help of housing authorities, but also of the Mitchell company chaplain, the Reverend Thomas Roth.

Mitchell's letter said, in part:

"The John E. Mitchell Employees Pension Trust has purchased from The Crockett Co. the property between Benson and Willow Streets and on either side of Sudan Drive. We plan to build a factory building on this property this fall, commencing about Sept. 1, and therefore will have to ask all tenants to vacate not later than Aug. 31.

"The purpose of this note is to let you know that you can continue to rent the property at the present rate of \$8.00 per week, until Aug. 31. However, if you can arrange to move within the next few weeks, it will be an accommodation to us and we will accordingly pay you a bonus as follows:

"\$75.00 for your family if the house is permanently vacated before July 31.

Cotton Promotion Studied

A three-week study of National Cotton Council and Cotton Council International activities was started July 31 in Memphis by 11 cotton specialists. They are cotton industry organization representatives from Europe, the Far East and South America.

The market research and sales promotion specialists also will visit New York and Washington offices of the Council.

Crow Scales, Incorporated Is New Name of Firm

Crow Scales, Inc., is now the name of the former Cecil Crow Scale Works, 2115 Colonial Avenue, Waco, Texas. The firm is widely known among ginners and oil millers whom Cecil Crow and his associates have served for many years.

Convention Dates Changed

International Oil Mill Superintendents Association's convention in San Antonio has been re-scheduled for June 26-28, according to Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Wilson of Wharton, Texas.

Cotton Variety Developed For Lower Valley

A new cotton variety, Wescot, has been developed for the Lower Rio Grande Valley. A report on the new variety was given to persons from U.S. and Mexico attending a Valley Experiment Station field day at Weslaco, Texas, recently.

Early tests indicate that Wescot, a cross between Delta Smooth Leaf and Acala 1517C, also may be adapted to some sections of Arizona, California, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

■ **MR. and MRS. DEL ARROWOOD** recently observed their seventieth wedding anniversary at Bristow, Okla. He was formerly a cotton buyer for Joe Abraham Gin and South American Round Bale Co.

The JACKSON MOISTURE CONTROL SYSTEM

Thoroughly tested! The first proven successful cotton gin humidification system. Increases the moisture content of seed cotton by 2% or more by blowing a large volume of warm humid air through the extractor-feeders. Eliminates static electricity. Permits adequate drying to obtain best grades . . . then supplies needed moisture to protect fibers in the gin stands and lint cleaners, preserving staple length and quality.



Since 1874

Water Furnished Power For Gin and Mill

At Luling, Texas



SAN MARCOS RIVER water ran this cotton gin and grist mill at Luling, Texas, for more than 80 years. Only recently did Charles Zedler, 84, agree to stop running the plant, as urged by his daughter, Mrs. Louise Z. Bronson and other children. Fritz Zedler, his father, built the original crib dam, gin and mill in 1874. The gin was rebuilt in seven weeks after it burned in 1880. The original gin-stands were hand fed. They were replaced with Munger stands built with distributors. A concrete dam was built in 1914.



Shown Above: The Little Chief, R-41

Use and Value of THE HART MOISTURE METER for Cotton at Gins

The Hart Moisture Meter for cotton is one of only a few tools available to the ginner to help him preserve fiber quality and prevent undue bale weight losses while ginning best all around grade and bale values. The moisture percentage of seed cotton, ginned lint and cottonseed may be determined accurately with Hart Moisture Meters in a matter of seconds.

The most effective procedure to follow is to employ the meter readings as guides for heat regulation in drying seed cotton in a manner to give specific ranges of lint moisture for several major categories of cotton harvested by different methods and subject to various degrees of lint cleaning. Fewer heat adjustments are necessary if cotton waiting to be ginned is tested, and the trailers grouped first in two general categories, machine harvested and hand picked, and then sub-divide loads of cotton 10 percent and higher and those less than 10 percent in moisture content. Nevertheless, with the last drier equipped with an automatic burner control, numerous ginners merely check the moisture content of the lint periodically while ginning, and change the temperature in that drier to give desired range of lint moisture percentage of five to seven.

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PROPER PROGRAMMING IS CONQUERING COTTON INSECT PESTS!

**Don't Stop Insect Control Until
Your Crop Is Made**

PART FOUR: Late Season Control

Earlier articles in this series have stressed the importance of early season control to help speed cotton to early maturity, killing of overwintered boll weevils, and quick action in mid-season to knock down rising populations of insect pests. Assuming that you have followed the early and mid-season phases of the program properly to keep weevil infestations below the 10 per cent level, and have treated fields promptly when a bollworm outbreak threatened, you are in excellent position to face the final phase of a complete cotton insect control program—**protecting your cotton as it matures.**

Your big battle during this period will probably be against migrating weevils and—in some areas—late infestations of bollworms.

Migrating weevils should make every good cotton grower mad. If you have had perfect insect control on your farm up to the date migration starts, you may still have weevils moving into your fields from adjoining farms where poor insect control has been followed. If weather is rainy and humid during late season, weevils will migrate in tremendous numbers, especially if there has been poor control of insects earlier in the season in your area. This emphasizes the importance of a community-wide insect control program that starts early against overwintered weevils and keeps the population at a low level (below 10 per cent) throughout the season.

EARLY MATURITY PAYS OFF

One of the great advantages of a complete insect control program is the fact that it permits the cotton plant to complete its cycle of growth as fast as possible, exactly as nature intended it to. Unless weather is completely against you, it is likely that a good insect control program will help you bring cotton along so fast that it will be almost completely out of danger before migrations from nearby poorly protected fields reach their peak.

The number of applications needed for late season control, therefore, will depend upon the severity of infestations in your own fields. Treat-

ment with insecticides should continue as needed until the top bolls are two to three weeks old.

To control both weevils and worms, apply one-half gallon of the toxaphene-DDT 2:1 mix per acre. Frequent inspections should be made, not only to determine if migrating weevils are attacking your maturing bolls, but to detect infestations of bollworms and other late season insect pests. The 2:1 mix, which research has proved produces a synergistic effect, has done an outstanding job against the tough, hard-to-kill insects found in late season.

Toxaphene-DDT is highly effective against the major cotton insect pests. To prevent aphid or mite build-up, add a suitable aphicide or miticide.

Even after your crop is made—and harvested—insect control in certain areas is profitable. To reduce the number of boll weevils that will go into hibernation, plan to destroy cotton stalks as soon as possible. Destruction of green plants before frost eliminates the feeding and breeding places of weevils and makes next season's insect control job that much easier. There are many other cultural practices recommended following harvest. Discuss them with your local agricultural authorities. A community-wide program of cultural control and complete insect control with insecticides is a practical method that will bring weevil populations down to a minimum and eliminate the tremendous loss many cotton farmers have been accepting as inevitable.

This is the final article in the series "Proper Programming Is Conquering Cotton Insect Pests." It has been presented by the makers of toxaphene in the interest of better cotton insect control.



European complaints against American cotton are threatening the future of U.S. cotton. They claim that U.S. shippers are delivering cotton far below qualities specified in contracts; poor quality yarns and fabrics are resulting from U.S. cotton, presumably damaged in harvesting or ginning; and American bales are poorly packaged.

Europe

THE TREMENDOUS AMOUNT of U.S. cotton going abroad under the present export subsidy program has been a source of deep interest and satisfaction to the American cotton producer. On the other hand, the stories about foreign spinners' unfavorable reaction to American cotton have been quite disturbing. To obtain a first hand picture and to carry out other business objectives, I recently made an extended trip through Europe to learn as much as possible about the current situation.

In mid-May I attended a conference of the International Standards Organization in London, as the cotton producer representative in a technical group to help set up standards for international cotton fiber, yarn, and fabric test methods. Other members of the American team were representatives of shippers, mills, National Cotton Council and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Delegates attended from some 20 or 25 nations around the world. The great interest in such tests as Micronaire for fineness and maturity, Pressley for fiber strength, and Shirley Analyzer for waste content, indicated, without doubt, that these tests have attained universal usage. While they are not exactly new in the cotton industry, the consideration and adoption of universal standards for these tests by such a world recognized group as ISO gives them a new prestige and permanent status in the cotton marketing picture, and gives scientific recognition to these modern concepts of cotton fiber quality.

Following the ISO meeting, I visited cotton brokers, controllers, laboratories, and mills in England, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Swit-



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for storage of cotton when the pickers get ahead of the gin. Also protect the bales with Poly and Nets at a very small cost. Keeps them from getting wet and dirty.

NETS

15x15 ft., wt. 7 lbs., each	\$ 3.50
11x22 ft., wt. 4 lbs., each	\$ 4.50
14x29 ft., wt. 8 1/2 lbs., each	\$ 7.50
22x22 ft., wt. 7 1/4 lbs., each	\$ 7.00
17x35 ft., wt. 11 lbs., each	\$11.75
36x44 ft., wt. 17 lbs., each	\$19.95

CAMOUFLAGE NETS

Somewhat Better for Polyethylene Hold-Down	
15x15 ft., wt. 11 lbs.	\$ 3.50
14x29 ft., wt. 19 lbs.	\$ 6.00
29x29 ft., wt. 70 lbs.	\$11.00
17x35 ft., wt. 50 lbs.	\$ 8.75
36x44 ft., wt. 100 lbs.	\$19.95
45x45 ft., wt. 120 lbs.	\$24.00

All nets 2x2 inch treated cotton mesh. For larger than listed nets smaller sizes may be laced together.

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Width	Length	4M (.004)	6M (.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$12.00	\$18.00
10 ft.	50 ft.	6.00	9.00
14 ft.	100 ft.	16.80	25.20
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
16 ft.	50 ft.	9.60	14.40
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
20 ft.	50 ft.	12.00	18.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

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erland, France, and Italy. Primary purpose of the trip was to discuss the results of fiber and spinning research on the utilization of the various types of cottons produced on the Texas High Plains. Second purpose was to learn as much as possible about the European situation, and to survey the potential markets for raw cotton.

Meetings ranged from small private groups of technical and executive personnel from individual firms to moderately large formal gatherings of cotton agents and spinners. Mill visits included trips through mills from warehouses through weaving. Everywhere I went I was treated with the greatest courtesy and friendliness, yet all discussions were quite frank and outspoken, and unfortunately, complaints about American cotton were numerous and universal.

Every story has two sides, but I am simply reporting the circumstances as presented to me. The complaints were so widespread, however, as to indicate a serious situation which is damaging the reputation of and threatening the future of U.S. cotton abroad. The complaints, as I tabulated them, in the order of both frequency and gravity are: 1) U.S. shippers, with some exceptions, are delivering cotton far below qualities specified in contracts; 2) Poor quality yarns and fabrics are resulting from U.S. cotton, presumably damaged in harvesting or ginning; and 3) The traditional complaint about poor American bale packaging.

Quality Complaints

Taking each in turn, complaints about shipments being shy of the specified quality are not

Protests

new, but the frequency and degree of these complaints are alarming. In Europe, the spinner, except in rare cases, does not have a rejection clause in his contract, as do American spinners, so that he must accept the cotton shipped to him. He does, however, have the right of arbitration for price adjustment, and he is of course using this to the fullest extent.

In those cases where the spinner receives a substantial price reduction through arbitration, and is able, at the same time, to work off the below-contract quality cotton through judicious blending, a certain degree of satisfaction is obtained. However, in one very flagrant case where this combination did occur, the spinner, despite the working out of his problem, told me in no uncertain terms that this particular shipper was on his blacklist from now on. There are numerous cases, however, where the sub-standard cotton quality delivered just will not physically make the quality of the yarns or fabrics required. In such cases the cotton must be resold by the spinner if the mill does not have some lower quality construction to consume the shipment. Obviously re-sales of raw cotton by mills are always looked on with suspicion as having something wrong with the cotton.

The inclusion in recent years of specifications on Micronaire and Pressley in the contracts in addition to the traditional grade, staple, character, and preparation, have certainly made it more complicated and difficult to deliver. In addition, there are always "bargain hunters" in any field who are willing to take chances. This does not excuse, however, the unsound practice of offering cotton at impossibly low prices, with the advance

Executive Vice-President Plains Cotton Growers

intention of shipping sub-standard qualities, knowing full well it will go into arbitration, and hoping to come out with a profit. One spinner commented that some American shippers are not shipping cotton any more, but only arbitrations.

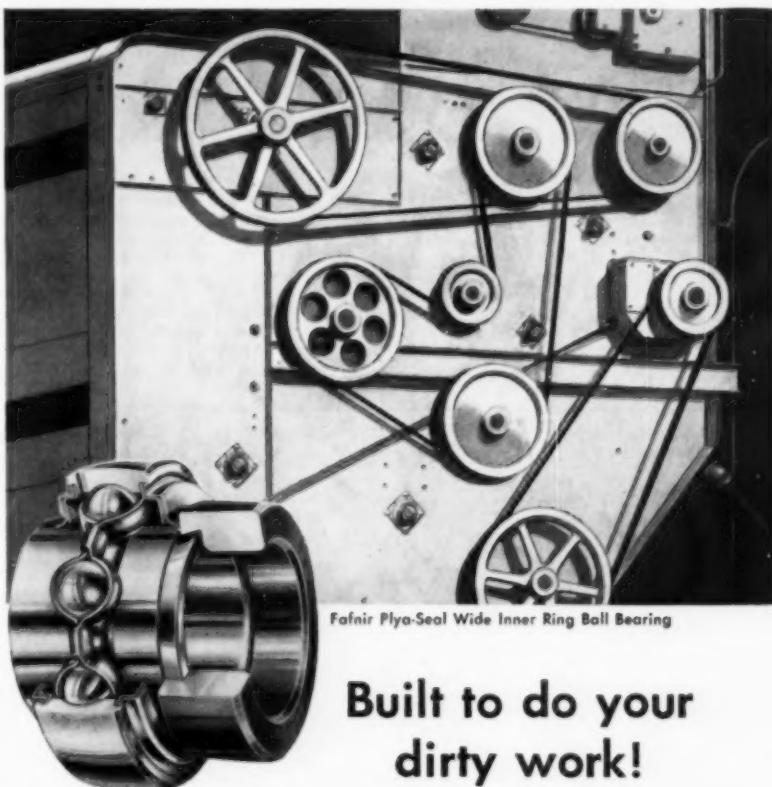
There are, naturally, a number of things that can be said for the U.S. shippers, but they are of course far more qualified than I to state their own case. As I stated at the beginning, I am only reporting as accurately as I possibly can the conditions as told to me. At any rate the stories were most disturbing to me as a producer representative, since it is our acreage allotments which will drop if export markets sag. I am sure that these questionable practices are also disturbing to those reputable shippers who strive to maintain a high level of business ethics and to retain the confidence of their foreign customers.

Fiber Damage

The second most frequent and quite serious complaint, heard both at home and abroad, is the reduced spinning quality of American cotton, presumably caused by modern harvesting and ginning methods. This has been labored so hard and so thoroughly in the U.S. that it is only natural that our friends abroad have also taken up the cudgel.

As nearly as I can marshal the complaints, domestic spinners complain most about operating difficulties as reflected in increased ends down and fly, with neps, poor yarn appearance and de-

The U.S. must continue to play its role as the chief single supplier of raw cotton. We cannot afford to reduce ourselves to the status of residual supplier. As the first step, a team of qualified producer, ginner, shipper, National Cotton Council and USDA representatives should be recruited to make a study of these complaints.



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Firm, flared contact of Plya-Seals with inner ring of bearing, and metal back-up shields that prevent seal push-in, provide positive protection against foreign matter. Fafnir originated, eccentric cam design, self-locking collar secures bearing to shaft quickly and easily. No machining of shoulders, no mounting accessories.

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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT, which the article on these and the preceding pages discusses, is being given the utmost emphasis at this time by cotton farming, ginning and educational leaders. For example, some of the July and August activities related to quality improvement, which have been reported in The Press, are: Oklahoma Cotton Picker Operator and Ginner Schools; appointment of a Cotton Quality Improvement Liaison Committee by American Cotton Shippers Association; the first meeting of the Cotton Ginning Improvement Committee of the Tennessee Agricultural Council; New Mexico Cotton Giners School; Tennessee Cotton Classing Appreciation School for Giners; North and South Carolina Giners and Mechanization Schools; Mississippi Delta Quality Improvement Forum; Tunica County Farmer-Ginner Mill Tour; Blytheville (Arkansas) Cotton Classing School; Alabama Cotton Quality Television Programs; and district meetings of giners' associations in many states at which quality preservation and improvement are being emphasized.

creased yarn strength in about that order. Strangely enough I heard very few complaints about increased ends down in Europe, even though production rates and work loads seem to be on about a par with American mills. If questioned on this point some did say it was a problem, but they did not stress it. The chief emphasis was placed on neps in raw cotton, poor appearing yarn, fly, tiny trash fragments, and in a few cases uneven

dyeing. No specific complaints were registered about poor yarn strength.

Perhaps the explanation for rating these complaints in different order lies in the fact that American mills are generally integrated, that is, a single mill carries out all the operations from opening through weaving and even finishing. Many of the yarn defects are removed or lessened by winding, bleaching, or finishing operations, and do not get out the

door of the mill. In Europe, however, this integration is not nearly so common—many mills do only spinning and sell the yarn to weaving mills—these in turn do only the weaving, and sell the cloth to finishers, etc. Operating difficulties, therefore, such as spinning ends down, are problems only of the first mill, whereas yarn and fabric defects pass down the line and involve buyers at each stage, with each one complaining of the previous firm's product, thus multiplying complaints.

I found a willingness on the part of European spinners to reduce the number of beaters in their machinery, and in two separate mill visits I found only one beater in each entire opening and picking line. Favorable results were reported, and in one of these cases the mill produced a B grade yarn (A.S.T.M. Standards) from 2.9 micronaire cotton, one full grade better than we generally get from similar cotton.

In the discussion to follow I would like to make it clear that I do not question the spinners' word when they report certain processing and quality difficulties. We know they are occurring as we have seen them ourselves. We are deeply concerned, and want to do everything we possibly can to cooperate with mills in solving these problems. It is my firm conviction, however, from studying numerous spinning tests and watching every crop for many years, that much of the blame on harvesting and ginning is pure speculation, based on the theory that mechanical harvesting, drying, and lint cleaning are basically harmful to the fiber.

We certainly admit that many changes

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have taken place in these processes, and that they can be potential sources of damage, but we cannot agree that their use warrants the foregoing conclusion of damage. I am convinced that all that has been positively proved so far is:

1. It is possible to overheat cotton at the gin, and it is possible to overmachine it at the gin, and at the mill.

2. Some cotton is undoubtedly being damaged at both gin and mill.

3. We simply do not know the extent or degree of damage, and therefore should not condemn whole crops or areas.

Pages could be written on this problem, but that is just the trouble. Too much has already been said and too many conclusions have been drawn on the basis of insufficient data. We recognize that mills have these problems, but too many fingers have been pointed at the other fellow, and too much dirty "cotton" has been washed in public. Instead of criticizing each other we should explain to our foreign customers the physical and economic conditions under which cotton is produced, harvested, and ginned. We should make clear to them that efforts toward efficiency and lower cost are as much to their interest as to ours. We should point out to them the intensified efforts we are making in research to identify fiber damage, and to prevent it. We should immediately make pilot plant spinning studies, not on intentionally damaged cotton, but on cross sections of area crops. These will more nearly represent our crop quality than a handful of tests on "extremes". Mills don't spin "extremes", either good or bad. They spin blends, and I am confident that such practical tests will present an entirely different picture.

Packaging Problems

The third objection to U.S. cotton, much less emphasized, but nevertheless adding its weight to the general dissatisfaction, is that of packaging. I do not recall the ancient shibboleth of "tar spots" being mentioned, but some caustic remarks were made about the misshapen, dirty, cut-up, and generally disreputable condition of our bales. And, indeed, it almost gives one an inferiority complex to see American bales standing beside those from other countries, some of whom we often think of as "backward" areas. Obviously this is a tougher problem than appears on the surface, otherwise it probably would have been corrected years ago. It will certainly involve additional cost, and no one seems to be ready or willing to make the first move. It involves automatic mechanical sampling, standard moisture contents, net weights, and a whole host of other ginning, compressing, handling and marketing changes. While I personally believe good packaging would pay off in the long run, I must admit it is very difficult to prove this in advance. The only way to get it done is to do it.

Summarizing these criticisms, it is difficult to get at all the facts in order to view every side fairly, and to determine if all the complaints are fully justified.

A report from Commodity Stabilization Service dated July 11, 1960, shows registrations under the Cotton Export Program—Payment-in-kind (CN-Ex-7) cumulative from May 7, 1959, through July 8, 1960, (14 months) to be 6,956,094 bales. This far exceeds the most optimistic estimates made at the time this eight cents per pound in-kind subsidy program was

announced, and it has enabled us to dispose of much of our cotton surplus. How much of this cotton is being stockpiled in foreign mills, or how much is on consignment by American shippers in foreign countries, is not known. There has been and still is, however, a continuing high level of cotton textile activity abroad, and visits to and reports from foreign countries indicate that most of this cotton is being currently consumed.

How does U.S. cotton fare in proportion to other growths? Figures from the United Kingdom (quoted from Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool) show for example, that forwardings to spinners from Aug. 1, 1959 to July 31, 1959 (12 months), totalled 1,256,839 bales of all growths, of which 343,879 bales, or 27 percent, were U.S. From Aug. 1, 1959, to June 30, 1960 (11 months), however, the totals were 1,310,564 bales of which 493,512 bales, or 38 percent, were U.S. This is a gain of 11 percent for

U.S. cotton from the 58-59 season to the 59-60 crop year. The U.S. share for the most recent seven-week period also shows 37 percent, indicating we are still holding up to the average of the season.

If the above figures can properly apply to Europe as a whole, they would seem on the surface to be inconsistent with the many complaints just discussed. If U.S. ethics and quality are so bad, it is a fair question to ask: "Why such heavy purchases in the face of these complaints, and why the increase of the U.S. share in the total imports?" The answer is fairly obvious—price. Another factor is the political and economic uncertainties of some other cotton producing countries, which make continuing supplies unreliable—the Congo is one. The U.S. price was definitely competitive, the supplies of most qualities were ample, and the marketing facilities were adequate and available. The export subsidy program has, therefore, accomplished its purpose

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of moving large quantities of cotton abroad and reducing our surplus.

Complaints Are Real

Despite these advantages, however, the fact remains that the complaints are very real, that they are fully concurred in by all foreign agents and spinners, and that they result in disparagement of U.S. cotton, and will continue to do so unless we can convince the foreign spinners that we are doing something positive about it. A competitive price will, of course, always remain a selling point, but other cotton producing countries may play the same game. It behooves the U.S. cotton industry and the U.S. government, since it is so inextricably bound in the program, to establish the facts, and if the situation is as bad as claimed,

to take appropriate steps to remedy it.

I would suggest as the first step that a team of qualified producer, ginner, shipper, National Cotton Council, and USDA representatives be recruited to make a first-hand, on the spot, study of these complaints both at home and abroad. This team should have the official sanction of all the organizations involved, and it should have the responsibility of making positive and practical recommendations to put our combined houses in order from production through marketing. I am sure that the cotton textile industries would welcome this approach and would cooperate to the fullest. One agency in Europe has already offered to set up appointments and arrange such a tour.

The U.S. must continue to play its role

as the chief single supplier of raw cotton to the world. We cannot afford to reduce ourselves to the status of residual supplier, else our acreage will dwindle, our unit costs will rise, our competitive position will deteriorate, and our surpluses will again mount. We have excellent quality cotton to start with, and the proper tools in production and ginning to maintain this quality, as well as fully adequate facilities for marketing our cotton to the world. Let's all use these tools properly to keep the U.S. cotton industry expanding as it should.

• Missouri Schedules Cotton Quality Day

MISSOURI COTTON QUALITY DAY has been scheduled for Aug 16 at Hayti. The program, sponsored by Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, will stress bale value rather than highest possible grade, according to President E. D. Barrett. The cotton quality committee, headed by A. L. Story of Charleston, and Don Thomason of Kennett; and the ginning improvement committee, under W. A. Joplin, Hayti, and William F. Sikes, Sikeston, are cooperating in the program arrangements.

Program participants and topics include: Ernest Carpenter, Greenwood (S.C.) Mills, who will outline quality requirements of mills; Dr. C. R. Sayre, president, Staple Cotton Cooperative, Greenwood, Miss., role of cotton in the marketing system; Joe C. Weiman, president, Bank of Kennett (Mo.) banker's view of cotton quality; O. B. Wooten, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., and Joe C. Scott, Missouri Extension cotton specialist, Sikeston, Mo., harvesting for quality; R. A. Montgomery, Staple Cotton Cooperative, Greenwood, Miss., ginning practices; and A. M. Looney, USDA Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., economics of various cleaning practices.

The meeting will be closed with a Cotton Council movie on quality.

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District Meetings Slated For Next Week

Several Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association district meetings will be held next week. They include:

Aug. 16, 6 p.m., Hope, Ark., Diamond Cafe.

Aug. 17, 10 a.m., McGee, Ark., Gocio Hotel.

Aug. 18, 10 a.m., Little Rock, Marion Hotel.

Aug. 19, 10 a.m., Pine Bluff, Holiday Inn.

The complete schedule for the series of meetings in August and September was announced in the July 23 issue of The Press.

Tung Oil Meeting Planned

Annual tung industry convention has been slated for Sept. 28-29, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. The convention will include a report on research by the Pan American Tung Research and Development League and Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

For information write Roland R. Becke, executive secretary, Poplarville, Miss.

The Wallaces

(Continued from Page 22)

operation, Charlie says he has retired to the position of chairman of the board. But folks at the mill agree that he's one of the most alert and active retired men they've ever known.

Charlie probably is the last man still active in running an oil mill who was in the business when he started out, 54 years ago. He and Tom Law of Atlanta share the honors of being the senior members of the Old Guard, honorary industry organization.

Started in Mississippi

It was in a small town, Kossuth, in Mississippi's Alcorn County, that Charles W. Wallace was born, on Dec. 28, 1884. He received his engineering degree from Mississippi State College in 1905, took a business course, and started out as weigher in 1906 at Okolona Cotton Oil Co.

Charlie's salary was \$60 a month. Cottonseed prices were posted by the bushel, and he recalls the price per bushel as 21½ cents. Oil was sold by the gallon and cottonseed meal was used almost entirely as fertilizer, although hulls were fed to livestock. (Charlie remarked that 1960 is the first time in his experience that it has been impossible to buy hulls anywhere in the Delta region.)

After a short time at Richmond Cotton Oil Co. in Corinth, Miss., Charlie moved to Monroe in November, 1911, as cashier of the American Cotton Oil Co. mill. Four years later, American moved him to Pine Bluff, Ark. After two years he went back to Monroe to manage their

mill. In 1921, he became American's manager in Jackson, Miss.

Thirty-seven years ago, Wallace became vice-president and manager of the Union Oil Mill when he, along with the late S. J. Harman and S. G. Sample, bought the former American plant. This mill, incidentally, was built the same year that Charlie was born; but it has been kept modern and efficient and has a high reputation among buyers of cottonseed products.

Charlie has always been a strong believer in public relations and cooperation with others. He has been a friend and counsellor of every member of the staff of National Cottonseed Products Association, served as a director for many years and was president just 20 years ago.

Foster Is Louisiana Leader

Foster is just as interested in working with others in the industry. He has served Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association as vice-president during the past 12 months, and also is Louisiana's representative on the board of directors of National Cottonseed Products Association. He's been especially active in such Louisiana programs as getting melloine legalized, and in the recent successful effort to secure the new Louisiana Cotton Research Center, which was announced in the last issue of The Press.

Oil milling has changed a lot since 1884, when Charlie was born and the mill was built on the banks of the Ouachita. No longer does the plant ship seed and products by barge, piling sacked seed high in the seedhouse. The floods of

1927 and 1932, when the mill and the Wallace home had to be sandbagged for protection, seem long ago—but water on the "seawall" along the river reached a record level just last year. Soybeans have come along to provide a new, important raw material; and cotton has moved out of the uplands while it has gained strength in the fertile Delta.

Practices have changed, but it takes the same kind of people to make a firm or an industry strong today as it did half-a-century ago.

And the Wallaces—all three generations—are the kind of people of which any industry can be proud.

Cottonseed Distributors Elect H. L. Pomeroy

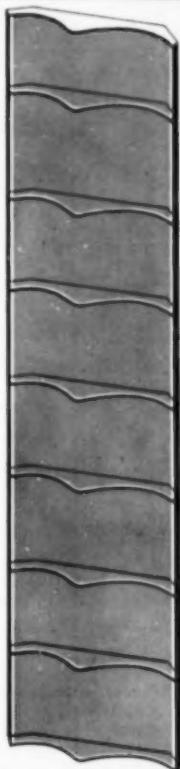
H. L. Pomeroy, Kern County cotton grower, has been elected president of the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors. Some 150 growers, cooperating gins, directors, and University and USDA representatives attended the group's annual meeting at Tagus Ranch, July 27.

Floyd Nelson, Madera County grower, was appointed vice-president, and L. B. Nourse was re-appointed manager.

Joe Cardwell and Lloyd Harnish, Fresno county growers, were elected as directors for three years.

■ W. KEMPER BRUTON, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, will discuss cotton quality preservation at the Blytheville, Ark., Farmers' Appreciation Day, Aug. 11.

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Wesson Division of Hunt Foods and Industries, Inc. has announced the promotion of John A. Charles to assistant sales manager for institutional products. Charles will work directly with Wesson Vice-President Horace Rowley in New Orleans.

■ C. A. BENNETT, retired USDA ginning research leader, was through Dallas and Memphis recently, "riding herd" on two grandsons who have been visiting him in California. He was headed for Washington to discuss the manuscript of his forthcoming book on the development of saw ginning.

Carl C. Farrington, formerly manager, grain division, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., now is vice-president, agricultural division. Ralph Bruce, manager, oilseeds division, succeeds Farrington as grain division manager, with the exception of Pacific coast operations, which are under the supervision of Henry W. Collins, also a vice-president.

■ DOUGLAS SMITH, formerly at Howellville, Texas, has started operation of the new Smith Farmers' Gin Co. northeast of Sugarland.

C. R. Sayre, president, Staple Cotton Cooperative, Greenwood, Miss., and C. J. Coleman, assistant general manager of the Cooperative, returned recently from Europe where they visited mills and talked with cotton industry representatives in an effort to promote Delta cotton.

■ W. H. KOSANKE was re-elected to the board of directors of Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Oklahoma City, at the recent annual meeting in Hobart.

Hoyt Hodges, formerly manager, High Plains Gin, Lockney, Texas, is joining Jack Dempsey as manager of Providence Gin, Lockney.

■ HERB ADAMS, Southland Cotton Oil general superintendent, and BOB WALKER, Western Cottonoil superintendent at Pecos, have received 30-year service awards.

Carey Gooch, manager, Shallowater (Texas) Co-op Gin, is president-elect of the Shallowater Lions Club and also president of the local Little League.

■ FRANK P. DICKSON, Southland mill manager in Corsicana, Texas, had two honor graduates in his family this spring—FRANK, JR., from high school and DIANA from junior high.

H. Q. Sharp, manager, Halfway Co-op Gin, Plainview, Texas, is active in the Halfway Mens Club.

■ BILL QUATTLEBAUM, formerly district gin manager at Munday, Texas, for Paymaster Gins, is now at Elk City, Okla., as district manager for Elk City and Memphis gins. R. C. FRY, Abilene district gin manager, now also manages the Munday district.

Roma Pemberton, manager, Plainview (Texas) Co-op Gin, is active in the Plainview ABC Club. His office manager, Wayne Hunter, is a member of the Plainview Evening Lions Club.

■ PAUL RANSON, Monroe, chairman, Louisiana Cotton Contact Committee, will preside at a meeting Aug. 17 in Baton Rouge.

R. C. Carroll, Jr., manager, New Home Co-op Gin, Lahoka, Texas, is a member of the New Home Civic Club.

■ JOE M. GOLSON, formerly at El Paso, has been named acting manager of Western Cottonoil Co. mill at Las Cruces, N.M. CARL MERIWETHER, manager, is in the Veterans' Hospital at Albuquerque following a severe coronary occlusion last February.

Bill Thompson, manager, Citizens Co-op Gins, Smyer, Texas, is president of the Smyer Lions Club.

■ MARSHALL C. CHRISTY, formerly with the Bank of Douglas, has been appointed sales manager of Arizona Cottonseed Products Co., Phoenix and Gilbert.

A. S. Berry, manager, Mayfield Co-op Gins, Hale Center, Texas, is a member of the Owl Booster Club.

■ F. H. KITCHENS, cotton grower and president of St. Mary's Gin, has been elected a director of Helena (Ark.) Cotton Oil Co.

Hart (Texas) Producers Co-op Gin, Sherd L. Davis, manager, has announced the following officers and directors for 1960-61: Dean D. Sanders, president; Bob R. Bennett, vice-president; S. R. Hutto, secretary; E. E. Foster, Rodney Smith and Percy Hart, directors.

■ MEAD SPARKMAN MILLER, III, Southland mill bookkeeper at Temple, Texas, has won four recent cutting horse contests on King Mead, a registered cutting horse.

Olton (Texas) Co-op Gin has elected Owen Jones as president for the coming year. Other officers and directors, announced by Loyd Graham, manager, are: T. J. Roberson, vice-president; Raymond Lewis, secretary; A. J. Spain, B. C. Cooner, R. G. DeBerry and Houston Carson, directors.

Funds for Plains Area

Included in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill recently passed by both Houses of Congress is \$40,000 for mechanical stripper harvest studies at Lubbock Experiment Station, \$30,000 for gin-stand research at USDA ginning laboratory in Las Cruces, N.M., and \$22,000 for a color study at Texas Tech Spinning Plant.

• Problems of Labor Beset Farmers

FARM LABOR problems are of major concern to many cotton growers as the 1960-61 season begins. Recent developments include the following:

California grower organizations have strongly protested a Department of Labor ruling that Mexican nationals cannot be used at orchards where AFL-CIO has pickets. Secretary Mitchell ruled that use of aliens would constitute strike breaking and deprive qualified domestics of work. Washington hearings on this policy start Aug. 8.

Texas cotton farmers, who have opposed a \$2.50 minimum picking wage, were reported forced to pay the wage in the Rio Grande Valley in order to get cotton harvested.

Large Minnesota Soybean Mill Sold to Co-op

One of the nation's largest soybean mills has been sold to a cooperative for a reported price of about \$6 million.

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, has announced the purchase of Honeymead Products Co. plant at Mankato. Daily capacity of the solvent plant is about 60,000 bushels.

Soil Building Week To Be Observed

The eighth annual South Plains Soil Building Week, emphasizing the benefits of planting cover crops and using other conservation methods to maintain soil fertility, will be observed Aug. 7-14. Conrad L. Lohoefer, director of public relations, Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock, is chairman.



Scientist Receives Grant

DR. RUBY K. WORNER, textile technologist and head of product evaluation investigations, USDA Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans, has received a Fulbright grant. She will be a lecturer and consultant in textile technology and research, with special reference to cotton, at the University of Alexandria in Egypt this academic year.



from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



• **What Platforms Mean**—Political platforms deserve a close look . . . for what they say and don't say, and what they really mean. Writing them off as just election year hogwash would be a mistake.

Platforms are important for two reasons: First, they serve as a tipoff to the direction the two parties would take in serving up new farm legislation. Second, they tend to set limits within which new legislation will come.

From this viewpoint, there's a lot more difference than meets the eye between the platforms of the two parties. Democrats would go a lot further toward direct government action. Their platform promises more specifics . . . with the government pretty much stepping in and running things.

On close reading, the Republican platform takes a different tack. It's less specific. It skims over a lot of major problems. It views the proper role of government as one of lending assistance to farmers, rather than direct action. In this respect, it's like the Benson program. Even though not invited to appear before the platform drafting sessions of his party, much of Benson's thinking showed up anyhow.

Of the two, the Republican platform is probably the less indicative of what the party line will be. This was done deliberately. First, because the Eisenhower-Benson program is still before Congress, platform writers didn't want to out and out repudiate it. Second, the farm plank committee wanted to allow Nixon the widest possible leeway to write his own farm ticket.

Take a look at how the two farm platforms compare specifically:

• **Price supports**: Democrats—Loans at not less than 90 percent of parity on "basic" crops. About 35 cents a pound for cotton; Republicans—Supports at "best levels" for specific commodities . . . to ease controls, broaden markets and help raise farm income. (Note that, stated in generalities, this is the same as the Benson approach.)

• **Production controls**: Democrats—Quotas in terms of bushels and bales; Republicans—Ease controls to the extent practicable (Benson approach).

• **Land retirement**: Democrats—Large scale land conservation reserve program at equitable rentals.; Republicans—Same (Benson approach.)

• **Surplus disposal**: Democrats—Food stamp plan, encourage exports, establish a national food reserve, expand school lunch and milk programs; Republicans—Increased distributions to schools, expand Food for Peace program, set up a strategic food reserve.

• **Cooperatives**: Democrats—Liberalize

credit to co-ops; protect against punitive taxation; Republicans—Encourage them.

• **Different in Other Ways**—These, of course, don't tell all the differences between the two party platforms. Democrats pledge "full parity income," for instance. (Note, that for farm income to be at parity with non-farm income, farm prices would have to be roughly double current levels.) Republicans pledge only to improve and stabilize farm income. Democrats also endorse production payments. Republicans don't mention them. On the other hand, Republicans call for payment-in-kind from CCC stocks in a land retirement program, not mentioned by Democrats.

Despite attempts by both parties to disguise it, farmers are being offered a choice of (1) essentially a continuation of the Benson program, or (2) a return to the Brannan-type programs of pre-1953. That may be an oversimplification, but not by much! Both platforms are a rehash, designed to make the dish more palatable to farmers.

• **Both Agreed in Many Ways**—In many ways, however, you couldn't toss a coin for the differences between the parties and their farm planks. Consider these similarities—things to expect whichever party wins:

EMPHASIS ON EXPORTS—Stepped up efforts to use U.S. surpluses as a cold war weapon.

LAND RETIREMENT—Both parties want large acreage put under long-time government contract, up to twice as much as now under the conservation reserve.

RESEARCH—More of it . . . particularly crash programs aimed at finding new uses for farm products.

FARMER PARTICIPATION—Both favor farmer-elected committees with a louder voice in drafting new farm programs.

CREDIT—Both call for "expanded," "liberalized," and "improved" credit facilities to help farmers meet the capital needs of modern farming.

• **What They Mean to Cotton**—Here's what these differences mean for cotton growers . . . and, indirectly, the whole cotton industry.

PRODUCTION CONTROLS—Democrats would be expected to hold the line on allotments—about the present size. Anyhow, there'd be no appreciable loosening-up or abandonment of controls. If anything, they'd be a little tougher, in bales instead of acres.

Republicans favor gradual relaxation of controls, expansion and eventually elimination of allotments.

PRICE SUPPORT—Democrats call for higher supports. Theory is that with strict controls limiting production to de-

mand, prices would be high in the market place and there'd be little need for loan-making. Loans would serve mainly to "underwrite" the market.

Republicans believe low prices (about like now or a little lower) will serve to encourage greater consumption of cotton both in the U.S. and abroad as well as stem the rise in foreign production. This will make possible the larger allotments promised.

• **Both Would Cut Acreage**—The land retirement program advocated by both Republicans and Democrats is especially important to the cotton industry. It will cut deeply into acreage in many areas.

Both parties, however, will likely try to soothe the ruffled feelings of rural businessmen who would be adversely affected by taking larger-than-ever chunks of land out of cultivation. A prohibition against signing up entire farms is one possibility (although Soil Bank officials favor renting entire farms as the only way really to curb production.) Another possibility is some limitation on the percentage of total acreage that may be signed up in any one county.

Such measures as these may ease the sting on rural businesses that are tied to cotton production, but they won't prevent it!

There will definitely be an effort made—by both parties—to pass farm legislation this month. All kinds of bait for the political hooks are being considered. But nothing will come of it.

Houston Cotton Exports Largest Since 1939-40

Cotton exports from Houston in 1959-60 were the highest in 20 seasons.

Shipments of 1,233,934 bales during the past 12 months compared with 722,084 exported last season. The 1939-40 figure was 1,716,483 bales.

■ T. E. WHITE, grandfather of Dalton E. Gandy of the NCPA staff, died on Aug. 3.

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"Guarded Optimism"

(Continued from Page 7)

try but to almost every other industry in the country.

It is, however, within the over-all structure of which textiles are a part that the movement for Congressional action is most concerted.

Every segment of the raw cotton industry is disturbed by the Tariff Commission's failure to take positive and definite action on the Section 22 petition.

The textile industry at large has been a major source of information about imports for interested members of Congress and other groups.

Various trade associations—representing all of the fibers and every level of activity—have issued statements and presented witnesses at official hearings.

A vigorous program to throw full light on our changing trade picture is well underway. The situation is one which deserves the thoughtful consideration of every American. It is not a matter which affects the textile industry alone.

The textile industry, because it is a basic industry and fundamental to this nation's economic well-being, will not dry up and blow away, regardless of the outcome of present economic struggles throughout the world. There is, however, a very real danger of having a portion of it, perhaps a major portion, washed out by the rising tide of low-wage imports. Any contraction of the American cotton manufacturing industry is of importance to all other segments of the cotton industry, principally because there is no assurance that foreign cotton manufacturers will be consuming American cotton.

In this year alone, the most precipitous increases in textile imports are forecast by figures compiled thus far. Cotton yarn imports alone are up at a rate of 1,300 percent over 1959. Cotton cloth imports are running double what they were last year. Net imports of all textile manufacturers are moving into this country at a rate of 143 percent of net exports. Apparel imports are following a similar trend. Man-made fibers are encountering increasingly stiff opposition from foreign-made man-made fibers which are offered at prices considered ridiculous by cherished American standards.

These are practical realizations of an intelligent group of businessmen.

These are serious considerations of a serious problem with a serious potential.

These are monumental challenges to an industry and, indeed, a nation which has never been content to take the second-best solution to any problem.

The textile industry has a proud tradition and heritage. It intends to keep its place in the American economy. It is a vigorous, healthy, dynamic and progressive industry because it recognizes, far better than any other group, that these are dynamic times, and that the real reward goes to those who are willing to go an extra mile for a just, fair and equitable solution.

The industry is keenly aware of this nation's responsibility to the free world. It has never denied the role the U.S. must play in the continued freedom and well-being of free peoples everywhere. It is willing to meet any challenge or any competitor in any market place, so long as everyone plays by the same set of rules.

Textiles are moving forward to mod-

ernize, to innovate, to find a better way, and to put the best man in every job. It believes in research, in cooperation with allied interests, and in "cleaning its own house" before asking for help from the neighbors.

Outlook Encouraging, If . . .

If the imports problem can be settled, the outlook is definitely encouraging. Population growth is anticipated to rise sharply in the next five or more years. Textiles' share of the family budget stabilized in the mid-fifties and should hold its own in the years to come. Balances between capacity and consumer demand have been significantly improved. It is with a full realization of these factors that foreign manufacturers are shipping their goods into this country, and it is with an equal realization that domestic mills are resisting their efforts to take over the American market.

A solution to the imports problem is the keystone around which the future will be built. Placed in its proper perspective, the keystone can be the basic element in continued prosperity for every American.

Production and Stocks Of Margarine Larger

Margarine production during the first half of 1960 was 838,300,000 pounds. This compared with 792,500,000 in the same six months of 1959.

Stocks at the end of June were 132,600,000 pounds, as compared with 122,700,000 a year earlier, Department of Commerce reports.

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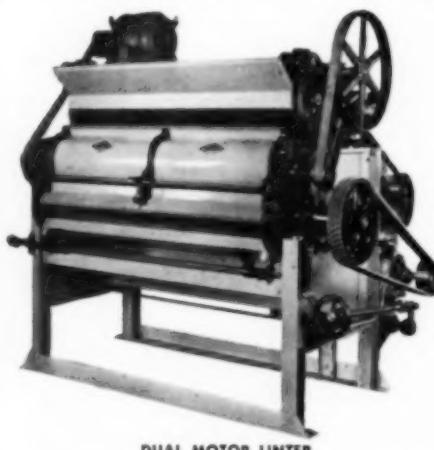
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OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS in marketing cottonseed products were discussed July 28 at a meeting of the National Cottonseed Products Association Marketing Research Subcommittee. The meeting was held in Dallas.

● Plans for Market Research Made

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS marketing research studies were discussed and preliminary plans made July 28 at a Dallas meeting of the National Cottonseed Products Association Marketing Research Subcommittee.

"Research in the area of marketing and distribution can be an invaluable guide to the development of expanded domestic and foreign markets for cottonseed products," Chairman Roy B. Davis, Lubbock, told the group.

The Association's Marketing Research Subcommittee was appointed recently by

the Research Committee upon the request of the Board of Directors that all practicable steps be taken to expand markets for cottonseed products. The primary function of the Subcommittee will be to evaluate quantity and quality data in markets for cottonseed products and to recommend, where found to be needed, industry programs of utilization and production research and product promotion. Such recommendations for action programs will be made to the board of directors through the Research Committee which is already supporting studies in many phases of utilization, production, and processing research.

The first official action of the new subcommittee was to request the Association staff to initiate an immediate study to evaluate current and potential markets for cottonseed oil. In making the request the group stressed the critical need to maintain and extend the widespread preference for cottonseed oil in the present climate of troublesome surplus of fats and oils.

Other action taken at the meeting was to stress the apparent economic importance of developing glandless cottonseed. A recommendation was made to the Research Committee and its Production Research Subcommittee that adequate funds be made available to the Agricultural Research Service to permit an effective "crash program" to transfer the low-gossypol character to agronomic strains of cotton adapted to all areas of the Cotton Belt. Recognition was given to the support already made available for this research and urged that additional funds be provided if recent developments in the breeding program are found to justify such action.

In addition to Chairman Davis, members of the subcommittee include: H. S. Baker, Fresno; E. M. Deck, Dallas; Tom Doak, New York City; C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; Scott Hathorn, Jr., Los Angeles; and R. B. Williams, Cincinnati.

Association President Reg Robinson, Research Committee Chairman P. D. Aines, Executive Vice-President J. D. Fleming, and Research Director Garlon A. Harper discussed the need for and anticipated function of the subcommittee. National Cotton Council Market Research Director Frank McCord reviewed the experiences of the Cotton Council in the field of marketing research. Others who participated in the discussions were Assistant Director of Research Dick Phelps, Secretary-Treasurer John F. Moloney, A.L. Ward, Joe Flraig, and Jack Whetstone.

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FOR SALE—2 French 4-cage screw presses, 9" extension, 75 h.p. motors. French 60" rolls, Carver 141-saw linters, Bauer 199-60" seed cleaner, 198 hull beater, 158 separating unit, Butters 141-saw machines, 36" and 42" Chandler hullers, Carver 48" huller, 36" attrition mills. Motors and starters. All-steel sand and boll reel. Filter press. Roots #7-17 blower and pipe. D-K hull packer, 72" French cookers, Fort Worth lint cleaners. Exhaust fans.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.

FOR SALE—Complete 100 ton expeller cottonseed oil mill, f.o.b. cars, or will sell set up and start operating.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—1 French 85" 5-high stack cooker with hipod drive; 1 Buckeye 84" 4-high 38" depth rings, either cooker 100-ton capacity.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Helm pellet cooler complete with 5-h.p., 440-volt motor, fan and shaker, \$350. 1-150 h.p., G.E. 2200-volt, 900 speed motor, \$500.—McAlester Oil Mill Co., Box 275, Phone GA-3-3710, McAlester, Okla.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick and green leaf machine, used one season. One right-hand, double box, all-steel up-packing Murray swing door press with ram and casing and Continental E.J. trumper, Louisiana location. STEEL BUR MACHINES: 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter right-hand and 2-10" Lummus center feed, 1-80" 9-saw Super Champ. STEEL CLEANERS: 2-72" Continental Impacts, 5-, 6- and 7-cylinder Murray blow-ins with V-drive, 2-50" Continental inclines, 5- and 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter and two 4-cylinder Gillett blow-ins, 6-cylinder Stacy, Lummus Thermo, 48" Cen-Tennial airline and 96" 4-cylinder Lummus, 3-50" and 1-70" Hardwicke-Etter separators. 1958 Model Hardwicke-Etter Lintmaster, 1957 Model Continental F2 lint cleaner and Lummus combers with new type feed and grid bars. 3-90 saw Hardwicke-Etter conveyor distributor. Continental and Murray press pumps, 6-80 saw Murray glass front gins with Super Mitchells, complete with lint flue and couplings. New tower dryers. Mitchell, Lummus and Service Gin Company heaters, 9" screw elevator. New flat and V-belted and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone PL-2-8141 Day or Night, Waco, Texas.

HARDWICKE-ETTER—All You Need to Know About Gin Machinery.

FOR SALE—4-60" Standard Mitchell feeders, good shape. Will sell cheap. Contact Smith Gin and Seed Company, Winder, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Five 1957 Model Murray brush lint cleaners in good mechanical condition ready for installation.—Jim Lilley, Farmers Coop Gin Assn., Sudan, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Continental Model C, double rib, huller, air blast gins with Model 30 fronts. These are all-steel, new paint, new ribs, and new saws. Bargain price but not junk.—Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, Miss.

FOR SALE—One Continental impact cleaner (1951); one Hardwicke-Etter press pump, piston type; one Continental 6-flight dropper; one 11" suction telescope; one burner for drier (1949).—Planters Cooperative Assn., Phone S, P. O. Box 8, Lone Wolf, Okla.

power units, 6000 rpm. in stock. one on n.p. 220 volt, 600 rpm. slip-ring motor with controls. 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-70" Lummus, 1-90" Lummus, 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-90" Lummus, 1-70" Continental F2 brush. FEEDERS: 4-70" Continental XX, 8-66" Super Mitchells, 10-60" Super Mitchells, 5-66" Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaners, 5-66" Continental 4X, 8-66" Master XX Continental BATTERY TYPE LINT CLEANERS: 1 Moss Constellation, 2 Lummus Combers, 1 Hardwicke-Etter Lintmaster. INDIVIDUAL LINT CLEANERS: 6 Lummus Jets, 10-80 Murray ABC Jets complete, 12-80 or 90 Murray's. BUR MACHINES: 2-10" Hardwicke-Etters, with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-14" late model Murray, 1-10" Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in aftercleaner, 1-14" Stacy, 2-10" Wichtitas, 1-66" 6-cylinder Mitchell Jumbo. CLEANERS: 2-70" 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter blow-ins, 1-66" Mitchell Jumbo, 1-72" Continental Impact, 1 Hardwicke-Etter 50" 10" cylinder, V-drive, 1-96" 6-cylinder grid bar Lummus with Green Leaf & Stick Remover on back, 1-50" 6-cylinder Gullett incline blow-in type, 1-48" 6-cylinder Lummus horizontal, one 6-cylinder 66" Mitchell Jumbo, one 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter airline, 1 Continental 6-cylinder airline. PRESSES: 1 Hardwicke-Etter all-steel up-packing, 1 Hardwicke-Etter all-steel short box downpacking, 1 Continental all-steel short box downpacking, 1 Continental side discharge, 1-60" Continental side discharge, 1-60" Lummus down discharge, 1-48" Continental side discharge. PRESS PUMP: 1 Hardwicke-Etter automatic oiler. SEPARATORS: 1-10" Hardwicke-Etter 1-72" Murray, 1-52" Stacy, 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-50" Continental, 1-50" Gullett, 1-50" Lummus CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS: 5-80 or 90 Hardwicke-Etter with short by-pass conveyor and bale hoppers, 5-80 Murray, 4-90 Murray, 4-80 Lummus. DRIERS: 1 #18 Big Reel, new tower dryers. MISCELLANEOUS: 1 Buda, 225 h.p. diesel engine, Rotor Lifts, vacuums, fans, electric motors, seed scales. BURNERS: 1 Murray 1M, 1 Hardwicke-Etter 3M burner.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Phones OR 4-9626 or OR 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Continental Model E heavy-duty, all-steel, double-box, up-packing linters press, 24" x 48" bale; 9½" diameter ram; E.J. trumper; Continental back-geared pump. Excellent condition, available for immediate delivery. Can be inspected at our Douglasville, Georgia, warehouse. Phone WH 2-2368, or write P. O. Box 617, Douglasville, Georgia.

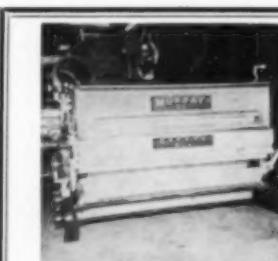
FOR SALE—3 Continental IX feeders in good condition. Will sell cheap. Murphy Gin, Phone 43841, Box 17, Tanner, Alabama.

FOR SALE—1-90 Murray safety gin; 1-66" Super Champ Mitchell feeder in very good condition.—Abernathy Farmers Co-operative Gins, Phone Cypress 8-2625, P. O. Box 218, Abernathy, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Hardwicke-Etter Lintmaster, late model.—Box 78, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 1956 Model Murray combing lint cleaners with bypass valves, complete lint flue and connections, condenser, exhaust pipe and discharge fans with motors. Call John Reynolds, Toney Gin Company, Toney, Alabama.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental F3 airblast gins.—M. R. Rowland Gin Co., Hayti, Mo. Phone 327.



Reconditioned Murray
90 Saw Safety Gin

DISMANTLING gin plants at Goldsby, Oklahoma; Ennis and Groesbeck, Texas. Many items of good used equipment still available from these plants. For information and prices, contact: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Model F2 independent drive brush gins, \$400 each. Can be changed to direct drive by factory at reasonable cost.—Dell Gin Co., Dell, Ark. Phone 2481.

FOR SALE—Have discontinued one of my two gin plants and offering the following in good condition: 1-72" Continental impact cleaner, \$3,000; 1 Continental steel-bound down-packing press, \$2,500; 1 E.J. long stroke trumper, \$600; 1 Continental hydraulic pump, \$400; 1-72" Murray 7-cylinder inclined cleaner, practically new, \$3,000; 1-14" Murray air machine with LST stick and green leaf machine (LST machine has handled only 1,200 bales of cotton).—Fullen Gin Co., Ashport, Tenn. Phone 994-W, Ripley, Tenn.

FOR SALE—2-67" Continental Master XX extractors, suitable for 80-saw or 90-saw gins.—C. E. Presley, Jr., Clarksdale, Miss. Phone MAIN 4-6611.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray airblast gins, \$200 each; special Super Mitchells, \$200 each; 3 Hardwicke-Etter single lint cleaners, \$500 each.—Billups Plantation, Heathman, Miss.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental F3 airblast gins with airblast fan. Gins have been repaired and are in good condition.—J. E. Allmon Gin Co., Dumas, Ark. Phone EV-2-4844.

FOR SALE—4-66" Mitchell Super Units, late model, at very reasonable price.—W. O. Pearcy, Cornerstone Farm & Gin Co., Altheimer, Ark. Phone 6-5153.

FOR SALE—3-80 Murray airblast gins: one 16-shelf tower drier with burner and fans; 1 Murray automatic suction control with separator; 1 Murray Big 60' lint cleaner; 3-66" Mitchell Super Units with Papoose attachments; 1-66" Mitchell 6-cylinder Jumbo.—RoEllen Gin Co., Route 2, Dyersburg, Tenn. Phone AT-5-2896.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—One wagon or truck scale 16' or longer. Quote price, make, and size. Mail reply to Room 120, Whiteside Bldg., Lubbock, Texas.

WANTED—Modern small oil mill, if possible including refining equipment.—Box D5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—4 Lummus Super Jets, complete; 4 late model Continental individual lint cleaners, complete.—A. M. Boggs and Sons, Fallston, N.C.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced oil mill superintendent, preferably one experienced in operating French screw presses. Applicants will please give age, experience, salary expected and references. Write Box 228, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

GINNER WANTED—must have 4 or 5 years experience with modern equipment, including 4-70 Lummus gin stand and Continental lint cleaner and green leaf extractor. Contact Raymond Staats, Blessing 2327, El Matto, Texas.

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GIN MACHINERY**
World's Largest Stock
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 6, 1960

OIL MILL SUPERVISOR with mechanical experience for South America.—Box K8, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in your territory. From your desk you can earn a substantial addition to your income. Only written contacts with your clients! Write for particulars and further details to VKK-Office, Vienna 66, P.O.B. 128, Austria.

EXPERIENCED Ginner-Mechanic. Season or year-round job for South America.—Box R7, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—2 Fairbanks-Morse diesel engines. Model 32-E-12, 120 h.p., 360 r.p.m. Model 32-E-14, 150 h.p., 300 r.p.m. Both engines in good condition and operated in cotton gin last season.—E. H. Gee Cotton Company, Blytheville, Arkansas.

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales. Industrial Scales and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Forest St., Houston, Texas.

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE: Authorized Fairbanks, Morse scale dealer. New and used scales. Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime.—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone PO 3-4271 or SH 7-1857.

FOR SALE—RSXV12 LeRoi engine, \$2,500; RSXV12 LeRoi engine, \$2,750; RSXV8 LeRoi engine, \$1,500; L3000 V-12 LeRoi engine, \$3,750; PC2500 straight 6-cylinder Buda engine, \$3,600; two 1210A M&M Twin engines, \$1,500 each; one Model NE 8x9 M&M 6-cylinder engine, \$1,000; three Model NE 8x9 M&M engines, \$850 each; one 4-cylinder M&M engine, \$600. For further information contact: Lubbock Electric Company, 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: SH 4-2336.

FOR SALE—One MM 180 h.p., 6-cylinder natural gas engine. One 48" 18" 8-ply belt. One 40" 18" double Concho leather belt.—Contact Edwin J. Gerik, Whitney Gin Co., Whitney, Texas. Phone 2911.

General Mills Announces Drop in Earnings

Intense competition in soybean, flour, feed, cake-mix, and pet food operations, which reduced profit margins, accounted for most of the drop in General Mills' earnings for the fiscal year 1959-60, according to President Charles H. Bell and Board Chairman Gerald S. Kennedy.

Sales for the 1959-60 period totaled \$537,818,000; earnings, \$11,515,000. Total sales, second only to the record \$545,998,000 of 1958-59, dropped \$8,180,000, with earnings down \$5,302,000 from the 1958-59 period. However, dividends paid in fiscal year 1959-60 totaled \$9,224,000, highest in the company's history.

Policy on Peanuts Announced

Starting Aug. 1, Commodity Credit Corporation shelled peanuts in cold storage will be offered for sale on the basis of minimum prices announced monthly, or market prices.

Marketing School Planned

Calicot's annual marketing school for gin managers and office personnel will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 1 at Bakersfield. Duane Moser of Calicot's traffic department is program chairman.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 6, 1960

UPI Features Story On Charlie West

Charles West, Dallas linters merchant, and Ethyl Shapley, editorial assistant on The Press, share honors in more ways than one.

West's hobby of acting was the subject of a feature article, "He's a Character and Enjoys It," on July 9 in The Press. Miss Shapley found it easy to interview West, because she was stage manager and a performer with him at the Way-Off Theater.

On Aug. 4, West's acting hobby was featured in a wire service story sent out by United Press International from its Dallas office.

Commented Lee Bond, the UPI newsman, "Much of it was taken from the fine piece in your trade publication. That was an excellent story and I hope the authoress doesn't mind my grabbing some of it."

India Will Buy 330,000 Bales

INDIA will buy 330,000 bales of surplus U.S. cotton to supply mills in that country that have been hard hit by reduced domestic cotton supplies.

G. B. McDermott, Calicot Superintendent, Dies

Garrett Byron "Mac" McDermott, superintendent of the Calicot compress at Pinedale, Calif., for eight years, died recently.

Born in Memphis, McDermott joined Calicot at Bakersfield 10 years ago and moved to Fresno when he became superintendent of the Pinedale compress.

Survivors include his widow; a son, Garrett Byron, Jr., Bakersfield; a daughter, Mrs. Marion Vaughn; and a brother, Ivo McDermott, Dell, Ark.

150 in U.S. Gins

Automatic Sampling Good But Can Be Improved

Automatic sampling is desirable, and is being used by about 150 cotton gins; but improvement is needed in order for it to be adapted in many small-volume gins.

This is the finding of USDA market researchers, as reported in "Mechanical Sampling of Cotton." This new publication, Market Research Report No. 412, is available from USDA Office of Information, Washington 25.

Most ginners, farmers and others interviewed during the study believe that this new method gives samples better than or equal to cut samples, and provides a more desirable bale. They indicated, however, that simpler and more economical samplers are needed for general use by smaller gins.

■ HOLLIS ROBERTS, McFarland, Calif., is president of a new corporation which has bought the former Boswell Gin in Tulare County, near Saucelito.

New Bulletin

COTTON AND COTTON-SEED PRODUCTS IN TEXAS

Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas, Austin, has published the 1960 edition of Cotton and Cottonseed Products in Texas. This contains detailed information on lint and seed production and related statistics, and should be of interest to anyone associated with the cotton industry in Texas.

The publication may be obtained for \$2 from Cotton Economic Research, Austin, an agency of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

Arsenic Acid Can Be Used As Desiccant on Cotton

Use of arsenic acid as a desiccant on cotton has been given an extension until March 6, 1961, the Food and Drug Administration announced on Aug. 3.

Meal Freight Rates Cut

Reduced freight rates on cottonseed and soybean cake and meal become effective Aug. 19 from Mississippi Valley points to Gulf ports for export. Reduced rates on multiple car shipments of soybean meal, which became effective Aug. 1, are being investigated because of protests by a leading soybean processor.

Cotton Man Is Drowned

James Taylor, Jr., of the cotton firm of Cook and Co., Memphis, was drowned July 25 when a boat capsized. His wife held to the boat and dived for him, but could not save her husband.

Survivors include his mother and father, who is treasurer of Cook and Co.; two daughters; a brother; and a sister, Mrs. L. T. Barringer, Jr.

Ace "GIN"
BLOWER-CLEANER

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STANDARD FOR ALL GINS...
THOUSANDS IN USE!

- Keep your gin motors free of lint... prevent overheating and burn-outs.
- Plenty of power for all gin cleaning.

WE WILL SEND ONE FOR FREE TRIAL.

WRITE FOR DETAILS

NO OBLIGATION

ACE-SYCAMORE, INC.
446 DEKALB AVE. SYCAMORE, ILL.

Georgia Farmer Produces Two Bales Per Acre

Two bales of cotton per acre were produced last year by a Wilcox County, Ga., farmer. Charlie Walker, who averaged 1,134 pounds of lint cotton per acre on his 15-acre allotment, followed Extension Service recommendations.

He selected good soil, plowed it to a depth of six to eight inches, and harrowed it into a good seedbed ahead of planting. After soil testing, he followed recommendations, 1,000 pounds of 5-10-15 and 300 pounds of 15-0-15 fertilizer per acre.

He planted certified seed, in chopping left a good stand of well-spaced plants—25,000 to 35,000 per acre, and cultivated shallow to keep from cutting feeder

roots. Insecticide was applied 19 times during the season. The cotton was picked by hand when it was dry and ginned by a good ginner with good machinery.

Officers at Wood-Hi Gin

Wood-Hi Co-op Gin, Inez, Texas, has announced the following officers and directors: Bruno J. Leita, president; Winfred Kainer, vice-president; Herbert U. Heller, secretary-treasurer; Albert Shumbera, Leo Hanselka, F. H. Burns and Fred Mikula, directors. James Densman is manager.

■ JAMES A. STILLWELL, Anderson, Clayton & Co., is president of Houston's Downtown Rotary Club.

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Manufacturer of automatic cotton samplers. Avoids bale cutting, saves labor. See advertisement on page 10.

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CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS
MEETINGS..
EVENTS...

- August 22-23 — American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors' Association joint annual meeting, Peabody Hotel, Memphis. George Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, American Association executive officer; Robert G. Houghtlin, Chicago, Ill., National Processors' Association executive officer.
- Sept. 28-29—American Tung Oil Association annual convention, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roland R. Becke, Poplarville, Miss., executive secretary.
- Sept. 28-29—Chemical Finishing Conference, Statler Hotel, Washington. For information, write National Cotton Council, 502 Ring Building, Washington.
- Sept. 27-29 — American Tung Oil Association annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. Roland R. Becke, Poplarville, Miss., executive secretary.
- October 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters 25 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- Oct. 27-28—Fiber Society fall meeting, Washington Hotel, Washington. Society headquarters, P. O. Box 405, Athens, Ga.
- Dec. 3 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting, Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

1961

- Jan. 12-13—Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Greenville, S.C. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.
- Jan. 22-24 — Texas Cotton Ginnery Association Directors and Allied Industry Meeting, Echo Hotel, Edinburg. Edward H. Bush, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas, executive vice-president.
- Jan 30-31 — National Cotton Council annual meeting, Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.
- Feb. 4-7—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginnery Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.
- Feb. 4-7 — Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 4-7 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray,

P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 4-7 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. 512, Benettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 6-7 — Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank For Cooperatives joint annual meeting, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. For information write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 17 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Ruebell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City 6, secretary.

• March 6-8 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 12-14 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 12-14 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 12-14 — Tennessee Ginners' Association annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn. Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.)

• March 23-25 — American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Fontainebleau, Miami, Fla. For information write ACMI headquarters, Charlotte, N.C.

• April 9-11 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• April 9-12 — National Peanut Council annual convention, Mayflower Hotel, Washington. Maureen Devery, Council office, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, secretary.

• April 12-15 — Alabama Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

• April 17-18 — Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, secretary.

• April 26-29 — Georgia Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting, Hollywood (Fla.) Beach Hotel, T. M. Forbes, 740 C&S National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, executive vice-president.

• May 1-2 — Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College. Sponsored by College, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 8-9 — American Cotton Congress, Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• May 14-16 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. John F.

Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-7 — National Cotton Compress & Warehouse Association annual meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, executive vice-president.

• June 11-13 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

• June 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S.C. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton

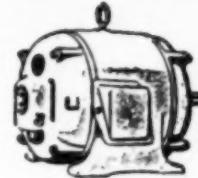
Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• June 26-28 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary.

• June 18-21 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Associations' annual meeting, Myrtle Beach, S.C., Ocean Forest Hotel. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurers.

• June 21-23 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual meeting, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

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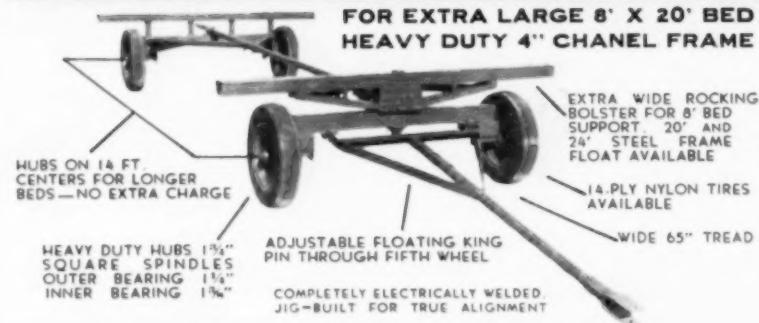
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Texas Crushers Will Go to Galveston

Galveston, long a favorite convention site, will be the 1961 meeting place for Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Secretary-Treasurer Jack Whetstone has announced that the dates will be June 18-20, and the Galvez Hotel will be headquarters.

Directors of the Association will meet in Dallas on Aug. 15, with committee chairmen, to make plans for the new season.

Calcot Leader, Ben Hayes Of Madera, Dies

Calcot Senior Vice-President Ben H. Hayes of Madera died recently. He was 74. Hayes, who joined Calcot in 1930, was elected to the board in 1938, and had served as senior-vice-president since 1940.

He was president of the Madera Co-op Gin and Agricultural Labor Bureau, and past president of the Madera County Farm Bureau.

Survivors include his wife, Gertrude, and four brothers.

■ ED DAVIS, SR. and JR., are building a new gin plant at Ro-Ellen, Tenn.

GET THESE BENEFITS WITH A SEED-O-METER IN YOUR GIN

CONTINUOUS ACTION

Weigh as you gin. Avoid separate handling operations and get accurate results with Seed-O-Meter.

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No operator is needed with a Seed-O-Meter. Weights are recorded by a counter placed in a central location.

RECORDS INSTANTLY

The Seed-O-Meter operates fast enough to measure accurately even at top ginning speeds in the largest gins.

ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED

The electrical counter system of the Seed-

O-Meter is foolproof and gives positive results with no skipping or short measures.

VERSATILE

The Seed-O-Meter can be used for splitting bales as well as for maintaining seed inventory.

EASILY INSTALLED

No expensive alterations to gin equipment are needed to put a Seed-O-Meter into operation.

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Years of operation and top performance in gins across the Cotton Belt prove the dependability of the Seed-O-Meter.

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• Pyatt Appointed at Goldsboro Plant

E. GLENN PYATT has been appointed plant superintendent at Southern Cotton Oil Division, Hunt Foods and Industries, Inc., in Goldsboro, S.C. Announcement is made by W. V. Westmoreland, district manager. Pyatt succeeds E. W. Jinnette, who retired recently after 36 years with



E. GLENN PYATT

the plant. (See The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, July 23.)

Pyatt, with the plant since 1943, has served as cotton gin foreman, fertilizer plant foreman and, for the past three years, assistant superintendent.

He lives at Dudley, where he is an elder and Sunday School teacher of the Dudley Christian Church. Active in Boy Scout work, he has served as scoutmaster for the last 10 years. He and his wife, the former Dygna Kornegay of Dudley, have two children, a daughter Catherine, 22, and a son Giles, 17.

Association Stressing Safety at Gins

Safety at gins is being emphasized by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Bulletins, posters and other material are being supplied to encourage gin employees to practice safety.

Gins are being urged to enter a safety awards program, in cooperation with their workmen's compensation insurance firm.

Crushers To Return To Point Clear

Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association will return to Point Clear, Ala., for its 1961 convention, the convention committee has announced. The meeting will be at the Grand Hotel, as it was in 1960, and the dates next year will be June 25-27.

Western Growers Say:

More Acreage Is Needed To Meet Lint Demand

Demand for western-grown Acala cotton far exceeds the supply, John P. Benson, Fresno, president, Western Cotton Growers, says. Saying that some authorities believe up to four million bales of this type of cotton could be sold at a premium price, Benson has been touring the Cotton Belt urging legislation to permit more acreage in the Far West in 1960.

"National interests should recognize that there is an urgent need to reallocate cotton acreage allotments to the areas that can produce cotton in demand for the mill looms, and not for government loans," Benson contends.

Six directors have been nominated by members of Western Cotton Growers Association for action at its annual meeting Aug. 10 in Fresno.

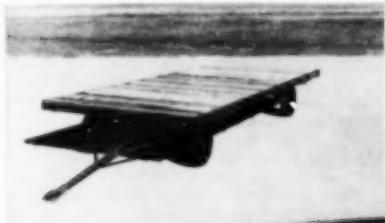
Nominees for the board are Clyde Houck and L. C. Wolfsen, representing Merced, San Benito and Stanislaus Counties; Eugene Hayes and Floyd Nelson, representing Madera County, and Karl Schneider and J. B. Boyett, representing Kings County.

New Product

RUFFNECK IS FIFTH WHEEL, ALL-STEEL FARM WAGON

The Perry Co., Waco, Texas, has introduced a new fifth wheel, all-steel farm wagon called the Ruffneck. Its design features extra wide four inch square channel steel bolsters that extend the full width of the tread permitting lower construction of the wagon bed. Width of the tread is 65 inches.

Other features include a rocking bolster with free-fit adjustable king pin.



hubs on 14 foot centers at no extra charge for longer beds, heavy-duty hubs, hubs on 14-foot centers at no extra 1½ inch square spindles, 1¼ inch outer bearings and 1¾ inch inner bearings. A unique floating axle assembly permits a high 16 inch road clearance.

The Ruffneck is available with 20 feet and 24 feet 4 inch channel steel float with welded stake pockets. Slip-in floor slots permit easy installation and replacement of floor. Entire assembly is electrically welded and jig built for true alignment. It is available with or without float and flooring, and may be had equipped with running gear designed for 14-ply nylon aircraft tires or for use with automotive tires.

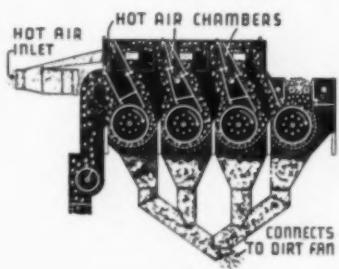
Complete information, catalog and prices are available from The Perry Co., P. O. Box 7187, Waco, Texas, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

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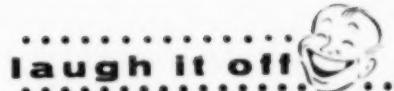
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Guard: "Hey, you—what's the idea of visiting the zoo and feeding our stork all the buckshot?"

Guy: "Well, it's this way, officer. I've got 14 kids now, and I want to be sure this darned thing doesn't get off the ground again!"

Small city girl, touring a dairy farm, learned there were 30 cows for each bull. She commented, "But that's bigamy."

If Patrick Henry thought taxation without representation was bad, he should see it with representation.

The sage who said "Go West" never had to figure out how to do it on a cloverleaf intersection.

She: I don't look 30, do I, dear?
He: Not any more.

Complaining about the taste of his breakfast eggs, a restaurant customer got this reply from the waitress: "Don't blame me, sir. I only laid the table."

"You say typographical errors often bring out the truth?"

"Yes, listen to this item: 'The doctor felt the patient's purse and announced there was no hope.'"

Requests for service personnel to their commanding officers for extension of leave are usually based on one of a half-dozen standard pleas: death in the family, illness, wife expecting, etc. But recently a newly married sailor came up with an original one:

"Request leave extension of ten days for purpose of shakedown cruise of bride."

The personnel officer granted his request.

Several days after his father died, little Johnny was stopped in the street by a kindly neighbor. "And what were your poor father's last words?" the neighbor asked.

"He didn't have any," Johnny replied. "Mother was with him to the end."

Then there's the story about the ambitious young man who went to the crematory, scooped up the ashes, bottled them, and sold them to the cannibals as instant people.

A fiery-tempered Southern gentleman wrote the following letter:

"Sir, my stenographer, being a lady, cannot type what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot think it. You, being neither, will understand just what I mean."

"Hey," cried Satan to a new arrival, "you act as if you owned this place!"

"I do," came the reply. "My wife gave it to me before I came."

Two barflies stood at the mahogany bar watching the approach of an old crony.

"I don't know what's happened to Jim lately," said one of them, admiringly. "He's getting quite a spring in his stagger."

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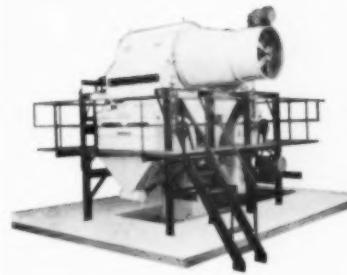
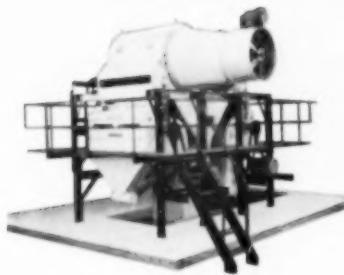
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TRIPLE

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Research and engineering have made Moss Lint Cleaners the outstanding investment for progressive ginners. Models for all installations.

Consistent testing has proved that by adding a Moss to a Moss, higher grades and better color result from "Double" Lint Cleaning.

NOW, the trend is to a battery of three Moss Lint Cleaners. With proper precleaning and moisture control there is no fiber damage.

AND, TRIPLE LINT CLEANING IS SETTING HIGHEST RECORDS FOR THE GINNING INDUSTRY

"Triple" cleaning through a battery of three Moss Lint Cleaners will do more for sample improvement than a much greater investment in overhead equipment. Moss "Triple" lint cleaning is providing maximum bale values in approximately 178 installations throughout the cotton belt by giving higher grades, improved color and more uniform staple length. The third lint cleaner in a "Triple" installation actually performs as a finishing machine with amazing results. Lint loss is negligible in "Triple" cleaning. There is no fiber

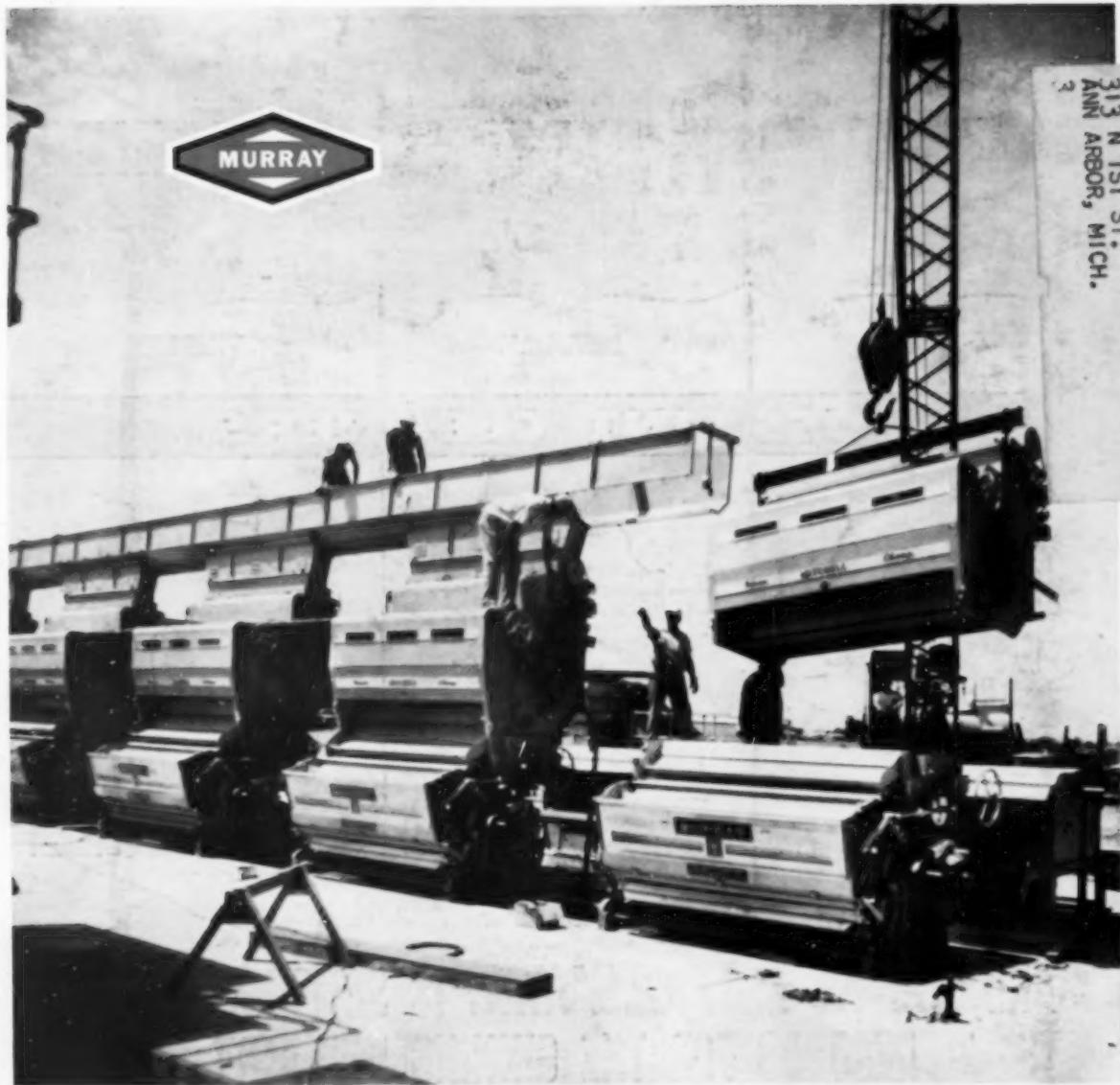
damage providing overhead and pre-cleaning machinery is used wisely and with a system of proper moisture control. Ginners are universal in their endorsement of the dependable and effective performance of Moss Lint Cleaners. Whether yours is a single or double unit, installation of a second or third Moss will return your investment quickly. Take advantage now of MOSS benefits in your ginning operation.

Meet competition this sure, sensible way without waiting another season! Call us today for details!

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